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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 51 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	---	---
12th "	Medina ..	12500	---	---
19th "	Caledonia ..	80.0	..	..
26th "	Balsetto ..	6 90	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8030	---	---
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	---	---
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	---	---
7th May	Caledonia ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Nazoya ..	7000	---	---
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	---	---

For Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagoya ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
4th April	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
27th "	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
7th March	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
25th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Qua passengers only
8th "	Palamcotta	Port and South Africa via Porebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru ..	M. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	3rd March
Hoyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	8773	8th Mar.	18th March
Shirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamazaki	4178	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	De arturos.
Tava Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	5th Mar.
Bonkokumaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	7th March	16th March

For Freight apply to
T. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	8239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	630	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	942	---	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Basra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6538	Wm. Kelso	9th "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd "
S.S. Elysia	6308	J. Kinnaird	24th April "
S.S. Scindia	5100	R. Erskine	14th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1483

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Linoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal., U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau
Delhi	Sourabaya	(Newch Chi)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Manila	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Cebu	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lalias, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

REWARD OF RS. 5.—Any person, producing the share certificate No. 761, of the Khatu Makanji Mills, standing in the name of VADILAL GULALJI, which is missing will be rewarded.

Bai MANEK,
Post Mansa District.
Mahi Kantha. 3359

WANTED

A CAPITALIST WANTED with Rs. 50,000 to extend a highly paying European Concern. Apply to Box No. 764 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3361

WANTED immediately a TEMPORARY CLERK knowing book-keeping. Apply to Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3366

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for up country Mill. One having worked in Ahmadabad Mills, preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 765 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3363

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED.—CANVASSRES of advertisements and subscribers for various publications. Apply immediately to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3336

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1069

WANTED in French Family, PAYING GUESTS for large cool well-furnished room, open to West, modern conveniences, couple Rs. 210, single Rs. 140. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1040

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED—Men with experience as STATION MASTERS or ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS. Posts vacant on scale Rs. 100 to Rs. 190 and free quarters or house allowance. Starting pay according to qualifications.

Applications should be sent to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3365

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited for the post of a Dyeing Master in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 120, with free quarters.

All applications should be made to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and they should reach this office not later than the 10th March, 1916.

C. F. FROONSIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent. 1040

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

WANTED.

WANTED.—Textile machinery complete plant of 10,000 spindles in working order apply to B. D., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3342

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3867

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—PARSON'S WHITE BRASS No. 1 and 2 best in use for white metal. Apply to:—

K. M. CHICHGAR, & CO.,
77, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. 3362

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

BRISCOE MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—1916 Model. 20 H.P. 5 Seater Brand new, hardly run 80 miles, complete with Stepney wheel and accessories. Owner requires smaller Car for want of accommodation in the premises. For Price etc. apply to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 331

A PLOT FOR SALE.—At Worli 4,000 to 6,000 square yards consultation with any expert person strongly recommended. Best opportunity for an enterprizing man to catch the centre for his income or to increase it. Apply to Box No. 763 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3356

SHOES AT RIDICULOUS PRICES.—Must be sold to clear stock priorto removal. 217 pairs Gents Black Box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes bark tanned soles screwed on, toe capped, medium fi and toe, linen lined. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 only. Further reduced to Rs. 3 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.

The CHROME LEATHER, CO. Madras, 612—7

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.

2. 1,700 Steel pipes 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.

3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.

4. 50 tons of scrap copper.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to the Govt. of Mysore.

Bangalore, 7th February, 1916. 1008

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 104C

TO BE LET.—Third floor (one big hall and four rooms) wholly or in parts, open on West and East, in Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Building, Hornby Road, opposite Bhatia Baug. Apply to Secretary, G. T. Charities Fort. 3370

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1019

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th February, 1916. 3266

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. RATANJI JIVANJI PAYMASTER the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be excluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on Coorla Road at Gundoli, Andheri, in the Sub-District of Salsette District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 6565 square yards or thereabouts, bearing survey No. 17, Falni Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows known as Jivanji Lodge and Hira Villa and stables standing thereon assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette under New Nos. 123 and 124 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dossabhai Bagli on or towards the West by the property of Cooverbai Ardeshir Kama on or towards the North by the plot belonging to the Purchaser and on or towards the South by the public road from Andheri to Marole.

Dated this 29th day of February 1916.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
3368 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1916, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the construction of an Animal House for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel (work above plinth level and exclusive of reinforced concrete). Value of work about Rs. 27,659. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,300, one thousand and three hundred only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 2,700, two thousand and seven hundred only, in Government Promissory Notes will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 25th February, 1916. 3355

S. S. "RYDAL HALL."

ARRIVED ON 29TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay. 3358

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February, 1916. 3368

NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned K. D. WADIA, Proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, have sold as a going concern the Poona Branch of my firm The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, with all its assets and liabilities, as from 1st March 1916. The business in Poona will be carried on by the Purchasers on their own account on the same lines as hitherto under the name and style of "The Bombay Cycle and Motor Poona Agency," and they will act as Sub-Agents at Poona in respect of all Agencies held by my firm.

Notice is also given that the undersigned is liable only in respect of all debts and liabilities incurred prior to 1st March 1916 and will discharge the same, and the Purchasers alone will be liable for all debts and liabilities incurred subsequent to 1st March 1916.

Whilst thanking Patrons and Constituents of the Firm, who have hitherto dealt with my Poona Branch in the past, I earnestly hope that they will continue to deal with the New Firm, and they may be assured that all their requirements will be met with as satisfactorily as before.

K. D. WADIA,
Proprietor,
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.

New Queen's Road,
Bombay, 29th February, 1916 3360

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AT BANDRA HILL ROAD, BANDORA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEAT-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 5th March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at the bungalow opposite to Mount Mary's Church at Bandra Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable neat-made household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of dining tables and chairs, dumb waiters, dinner waggon, meat-safes, side board, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood single mirror door almiras, easy chairs, artistic cabinets, clothes hanging and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, wall brackets, writing and dressing tables, marble top tables, teapoys, hat stands, reclining sofas, clothes baskets, sliding glass door book case, chiffoneers, wash-hand table, rich crockeryware, chinaware, glassware, flower pots and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. B. Perrin, Esq.

The porperty will be on view from tomorrow.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A DeDION MOTOR CAR.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 904 of 1915.

K E. Bottlewala ..... *Plaintiff.*

v/s.

Y. K. Rane ..... *Defendant.*

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla attorneys for the plaintiff Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasji and Co. will put up for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY 1st day of March, 1916 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale room No. 21, Medows Street, Fort.

One single cylinder H. P. DeDon motor car on account and at the risk of the defendent abovenamed in pursuance of the Decree made by the High Court on the 18th day of October, 1915.

The purchaser will be required to pay at the time of sale 25 per cent. of the purchase money as deposit in part payment and he will be required to take delivery of the car within a day after the sale on payment of the balance of the purchase money.

The car is on view at the garage of the American Automobile Co., in Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Auctioneers opposite Bank of Bombay.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd March at their auction room, opp. Bank of Bombay, furniture, jewellery, iron safes, etc., such as almirahs wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, cabinets, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, dining chairs easychairs, fancy teapoys, lamps, fancy writing tables, English made oash-boxes, deed boxes, Curzon chairs, marble top tables, bentwood office chairs, by well-known makers, iron safes, gold watches, earrings, silverware.

By order of the mortgagee.

2 brilliants about 7 rotty.

1 brilliant ring about 8 rotty.

1 lot assorted rings of brilliants, collar buttons roses, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYE COLOURS OF WELKNOWN MESSRS. F. BAYER AND CO., AND OF OTHER GERMAN MAKERS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 52 Medows Street by order of Messrs. Paras Shantiji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Devichand Choonilal.

7 Cases fast blue black Elephant Brand D. D. Each case of 100 Lbs. original packing.

1 Case Congo Red of welknown Messrs. F. Bayer and Co., 12 B Tiger Brand 100 Lbs. original packing.

2 Cases Chrysophenine Victoria brand, Switzerland make, each case of 100 Lbs. original packing.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hoosen Esmail.

1 Case Black Parsi brand German make, 100 Lbs. original packing.

By order of the office concerned.

2 Kegs Alizarine 20 percent Moon brand each keg of 1 Cwt.

49 Lbs. Royal black. No. 51.

2 Cases blue black Parsi brand each case of 100 Lbs.

50 Lbs. Soluble blue ½ Lbs. and ½ Lbs. packing Victoria brand.

1 Case Auremine D. D. Bedische Co., Cow brand 100 Lbs.

1 Case Crystal green Weiler Ter Meer, 100 Lbs.

75 Lbs. black Leopold Kesula 1 Lbs. packing.

75 Lbs. kongo Red 11 R. Manilal Mulji brand.

100 Lbs. Kongo Red 6 R. Krishnadas Tejpal brand.

Samples are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW FORAS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gulam Hussein Bundeally Hurjee the 2nd mortgagee at the premises at the risk of Fazal Kassum Panjoo under a power of sale conferred by the deed of 2nd mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, subject to the first mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, in favour of Anandji Ladha and Mithibai, wife of Anandji Ladha, for Rs. 30,000 and interest secured thereby.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Northern side of New Foras Road or near the Chinch Pokhly Bridge within the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 594 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North and South by the property of Huzramal Hurji, on or towards the East by the New Foras Road and on or towards the West by public passage and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 94, New No. 16584, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2 B. C./2517 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 236 and 237, Street Nos. 246/48.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee at their office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 47 Cases of Hurricane Lanterns, Glass Chimneys, Lamps, Shawls and Thermos Flasks.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the following unclaimed cargo ex. S. S. "Lichtenfels."

B. 157 K. 2026-33—8 cases hurricane lanterns.

R. (H. J.) D. 8-15.—8 cases German chimneys.

R. 599. D. 1044-51.—8 cases German chimneys.

R. 88. D. 31-40.—10 cases chimneys.

R. 236. D. 1-11.—11 cases lamps and spare globes.

R. 581, D. 329.—1 case Flowered Emb. shawls.

G. 297. F. 42.—1 cases Thermos flasks, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Premchand Devichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferalli Fazelbhai Goolam Husein Vazir, in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under and by virtue of a consent decree, dated the 16th day of August, 1915, wherein the Mortgagees were the Plaintiffs and the Mortgagor and another were the Defendants, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March 1916, at the hours mentioned below, sell by public auction, on the premises, the following landed properties, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or Vakhar standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 5206, Street No. 72, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by vacant land, on or towards the South by the property of Vithalram Purshottum, and on or towards the North by the property of Ganpatrao Mahadeo, and which said piece of land form a portion of New Survey No. 38.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5411, Street No. 29, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the South by the property of Fazalbhai Gulamhuscin Vazir, and on or towards the North by the property of the said Fazelbhai G. Vazir, and which said premises form a portion of New Survey No. 34.

AT 5-30 P.M. (S.T.)

LOT No. 3.—All those three pieces or parcels of ground adjoining each other together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 431 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5409 and 5410, Street Nos. 6 and 25-27, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Waljee Ragojee on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the Suoth by public passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Fazelbhai Glamhusein Vazir and which said premises form portions of New Survey No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of.

Geo. GORINGE, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director:
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B 19

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the end of the Kala Chowky Road, Parel, opposite the Burmah Oil Co.'s Tanks, on account of the concerned:—

A large quantity of dropping No. 1, 2, 3, mixed good waste, stripping, roving ends bondas, card cotton and slivers, cotton fly, etc., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegood, etc.

The property of the late Lieut. J. Clarke, I.A.R., consisting of camp table, deck chair, leather bags, trunks, tin hat box, wearing apparels, wooden boxes, saddlery, writing case, stationary, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman one lot of plateldware consisting of muffin dishes, butter pots, tea and coffee sets, water jugs, one case fruit knives, one case fish knives, etc.

Also a large lot of best handsome strong artistic design household furniture by Gerrard Lock and Co. consisting of best cushion chairs, writing table, chest of drawers, carpets, towel horses, one strong wooden and iron bedstead, meatsafes, ice box, chival glass, cupboards, almyrahs, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 very Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

15-20 h.-p. 4 cylinder, 5 seated, Wolsley Siddley motor car, complete with hood, wind screen, 5 lamps, horn, stepney wheel and accessories, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hussainbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable proprties on the respective days and at the respetive times mentioned below:

LOT NO. 1.

FERGUSON ROAD PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Firstly: All that piece or parced of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bomaby in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gewan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Atesbheram, or the Fire Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.

BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-13, 3414, (1), 3415. 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11. 18, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.

LOT NO. 4.

MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.

BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Salvage Corps Station, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

17 full pressed bales of high class Latur cotton.

4 full pressed bales of low class Hurda cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHAWL AT FERGUSON ROAD, OPPOSITE THE MILL.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Johi Naron Pragji and Keshawram Ragji Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold (Farzandari) land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—Contd.)

being a Ferguson Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 839 sq. yds. or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 179, New No. B.—12, 114, old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1—2813 1—2814, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2107 (a) and Street No. 1103 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to Bapooji H. Toonthe on or towards the West by the property of Thomas R. Lawrence and Mr. Kashinath and partly by the property of Luckmanji Narayen on or towards the North by Ferguson Road and on or towards the South by the property of S. S. Warden and B. H. Warden.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

Auction sale of valuable property at Mody Street, Fort, under instructions from the Trustees of Seth Vijlal Lakhmidas, Tribhowandas Nathorbhoy and Keserbai Vijlal, "Convalescent Home" Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Thursday the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Modi Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 710 New No. 5910 Survey No. A/1297 and New Survey No. 8518 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Modi Street on or towards West by a sweepers passage and property of Shamji Shiveji and on or towards the North by Narondas Street and on or towards the South by the property of Surajbai widow of—and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2087 and Street Nos. 250, 252-254.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., Solicitors at Hummum Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PARSI BAZAR ST., FORT, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April at 5 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on the premises the following properties under instructions from Messrs. Jehanghir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, attorneys for the vendors.

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon as also the building or structure standing on the top of the first floor of the premises described in Lot No. 2 situate lying and being at Parsi Bazar St. in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 sq. yds. or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 326 new No. 5263, old survey No. 631 and new survey No. 9032 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1552 and Street No. 48 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Parsi Bazar St. on or towards the west by a lane and the property of Mancherji Rustomji Billimorya on or towards the north by the property of Jamshedji Jehangir Panthaki and others and on or towards the south by the property of Abdoolhoosein Mahomedally Mendiwala.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building standing thereon up to the top of the first floor thereof situate on the west side of Parsi Bazar St. in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 81 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property belonging to the trust estate of the late Jenambai, widow of Moosaji Noorbhoy, on the south by the property of Hormosji Merwanji Ghaswala on the east by Parsi Bazar St. and on the west by the property of Hussonally Abdoolally and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 326, new No. 5264 old survey No. 630 and new survey No. 9031 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1551 and Street No. 46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors, at Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

Under the presidency of

SHRIMATI C. SARASWATIBAI

The Lady Musician of Madras.

LADIES'

SPECIAL CONCERT

Sunday, 5th March 1916 at 5-30 p. m. at

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDAYALAYA HALL.

Sandhurst Road.

Rates Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Plan, Tickets at Gandharva Maha Vidayalaya Office, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)

Admission Annas 4.

3267

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. ***TO-NIGHT.***

THE NEW

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The biggest and best serial yet.

DARING, SENSATIONAL AND EXTREMELY REALISTIC.

Come and See

THE SEARCH FOR SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS HIDDEN BY THE CULTCHING HAND.

Starring.

ARNOLD DALY	PEARL WHITE	EDWIN ARDEN
The Polished Actor.	The Screen Favourite	Of considerable stage fame.

ALSO

6th Drama of Who Pays? entitled.

"HOUSES O GLASS"

PATHE'S GAZETTE

TIME 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.

PRICES AS USUAL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

LAST 6 PERFORMANCES:

LAST 4 NIGHTS!

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS. COMPANY.

TRIUMPHANT SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

For the first time

"BELLA DONNA"

The great Egyptian play which shows how the plans of a wicked Society woman are defeated. She is prevented from poisoning her husband and is rejected by the man she desires.

TO-MORROW—BANK HOLIDAY.

MATINEE AT 4-30.

For the last, time

"EAST LYNNE"

The company's greatest success, which has packed houses at matinee and evening shows several times already this season.

EVENING AT 9-30.

The farce of farces.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

The comic result of pestering a modern young man with tales of his ancestors bravery in the days of chivalry.

FRIDAY AT 9-30

The great Anglo-French Drama

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

For the second time this season, by special request. This is a play which depicts the nobility of two person's characters and the baseness of two others.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 4-30

The Sensational Melodrama.

"ALONE IN LONDON."

The first and only performance of this sensational play this season staged in response to many requests.

EVENING AT 9-30

Farewell Performance,

"MILESTONES."

The great London success which opened the present season and was played to a packed house. Come and bid the clever company forewell!

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Rs. 2, 1 & Annas 8.

Children under 12 half price to Rs. 2 seats at Matinees.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-45

FRIDAY AT 6-45

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF OUR PRESENT PROGRAMME.

'THE DARE-DEVIL RESCUE'

Three reels of sensation,

Rodman Law, the famous American flier, does wonderful feats in his aeroplane jumping from mid-air into the sea to rescue a drowing girl.

Twenty minutes' solid laughter.

"WIFFLES IN A MUSICAL VEIN."

How our old friend went to collect rents and found a wife instead.

A splendid 2 part drama.

"THE WAR BABY"

A young man marries against his father's will but his heroism at the Front and the winning ways of his child cause all to end happily

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

SIVARATRI DAY.

A GALA EVENING

On Thursday the 2nd March 1916,

At 5-45 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE

"EXCELSIOR" THEATRE

(Fort)

IN AID OF THE

Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund and the Naval Relief Fund.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., B.A., LL.B., J.P.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.,

AND

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.

Grand Souvenir Musical Concert

BY

"Gayan Patu" Mrs. C. Saraswathi Bai

(of Madras)

Awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals.

Songs in Urdu, Persian, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Sanskrit and other Languages.

A Specially Excellent Programme has been selected for the occasion.

Rates of Admission:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1

Plan of seats will be open at the Excelsior Theatre from Monday, 28th February 1916, between 4 & 6 p. m. (S.T.), and from 1 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd March.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT

EXCELSIOR

OR

THE TRIUMPH OF PROGRESS

6,000 Feet. 6 Reels.

Film Version of Signor Luig Manzotti's Celebrated Ballet.

FANTASTIC. EDUCATIONAL. SCIENTIFIC HISTORICAL. SPECTACULAR. PANORAMIC. ALLEGORICAL. PICTURESQUE with

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC

A ONE REEL SENSATIONAL RAILWAY DRAMA

and

A TWO REEL CHARLES CHAPLIN FARCE COMIC.

TIME:—7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.

Extra Prize Show:—THURSDAY 5-15.

OPEN AIR CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

AT

St. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL

Nesbit Road, Mazagon

BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, 4th MARCH 1916,

AT 9 P.M.

Prices of admission:—

ONE GENT, Re. 1.

ONE LADY, As. 8.

One Child (under 15 years) As. 4.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

Wednesday, 1st March, 1916

9-0 P.M. (S. T.)

MANAPAMAN

Thursday, 2nd March, 1916

3-30 P.M.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE

on account of

MAHA SHIVARATRI PUBLIC HOLIDAY

CHANDRAHASA

Plan and booking of seats at the Theatre and at Company's residence in Vithal Sayanna's Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

SHOWING THIS WEEK

Episodes 13-14-15 of the

BROKEN COIN

CASH PRIZES

Rs. 1,000.

HALF HALF RATES.

Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15. Last Show 11-30.

SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

SKATING RINK.

Daily sessions with Saturday's Matinee as usual.

Thursday, 2nd March (Bank Holiday)

Morning session 9 to 11 with Band.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:

(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Dry). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Mushati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Indian Plants and Drugs by Dr. Nadkarni	4	0
Medical Annual for 1915	7	8
Medical Annual for 1914	6	6
Discoveries and Inventions of 19th Century	4	11
Innes' History of the British Nation	2	10
Bhagwath's Sanscrit-English, Dictionary	1	8
Pitman's Business Man's Guide	2	10
Whitla's Materia Medica 1915	6	12
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopia, 2 Vols., 1915	15	12
Ghoshe's Materia Medica 1915	5	0
Rose and Carless' Surgery 1914	15	12
Ghoshe's Hygiene and Public Health 1915	4	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914	20	0
Starling's Principles of Human Physiology 1915	15	12
Royal Road to Beauty	1	0
Private Counsellor	2	0
Rogers' Cholera and its Treatment 1913	5	10
Birch's Medical Treatment of Children in India 1913	7	8
Whitla's Dictionary of Treatment 1912	12	0
Saville's Clinical Medicine	18	12
Bhat's Bombay Medical Formulae (Prescriber) 1912	2	8
Parson's Diseases of the Eye 1912	9	6
Caspersz on Estoppels 1915	17	0
Mulla's Hindu Law 1915	6	0
Mulla's Mahomedan Law 1915	4	0
Rustomjee's Law of Limitation 1915	12	0

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.

Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 29.

Rydall Hall	Manoship	Liverpool
Tokio Maru	Sato	Kushiro
Khyber	Kitcat	Sydney
Siracusa	Roplino	Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 29.

Khyber	Kitcat	London
Linga	Catbush	Karachi
Medomsley	Ratherford	Liverpool
Lady Charlotte	Smith	Liverpool
Rikard Norgraak	Hunn	Bangkok

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Tuesday

Steamer	Siracusa	for	Genoa

S. S. Rydall Hall:—The steamer Rydall Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain G. W. Manoship, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 28th January, with general goods on board.

S. S. Tokei Maru:—The steamer Tokei Maru, 2,941 tons, Captain I. Sato, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Kushiro, which port she left on the 24th January, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Khyber:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khyber, 5,659 tons, Captain H. E. Kitcat, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday morning from Sydney, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers. She left the Bombay harbour the same evening for London via intermediate ports, with the English mails, and about twenty passengers on board.

S. S. Siracusa:—The Italian Mail steamer Siracusa, 1,919 tons, Captain M. Roplino, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 9th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Medomsley:—The steamer Medomsley, 1,934 tons, Captain G. K. Ratherford, left the Bombay harbour yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lady Charlotte:—The steamer Lady Charlotte, 2,324 tons, Captain.

Tuesday, 29th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering....Baag .....W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Millpool.....Thomas...F. F. Campbell & Co
F. Blackheath.....Scott.....T. M. & C
M. Tasan Maru.....Nakano.....N. Y. Kaisha
O. Blackpeargate.....Willis.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Horatius.....Thomson.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co

OFFSIDE.

M. Bahtein.....Bouvit.....T. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Porfar .....Venus.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
5 Kowsik.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
6 Totomi Maru.....Tavaka.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Java Maru.....Fuchigami.....O. S. Kaisha
8 Kirkwood.....Harrison.....L. Dreyfus & Co
9 Rhenania.....M. Italiana
10 & 11 Okhla.....Pratt.....M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Pundit.....Crebby.....T. M. & Co
14 Scatsherd.....McKenzie.....W. & A. G. & Co
15 Zayani.....Ookeri.....E. S. Shoostri

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia.....Jeffery.....P. & O. Co
3 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co
4 Colaba.....Goss.....M. M. & Co
5 Nagoya.....Barwood.....P. & O. Co
6 Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co
7 Azamasan Maru.....Kikuchi.....N. Y. Kaisha

M. W. D. D.

Orna.....Archdeacon.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Onda .....30 Ton Crew Holman.....M. M. & Co
Rydall Hall.....Manoship.....
Sir Harvey Adamson.....Austin.....
Siracusa.....Roplino...Italian Mail S. N. Co
Tokei Maru.....Sato.....

EXPORTS.

Feb. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 64 bales wool W. A. Graham & Co., 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 94 bales wool S. Ahmed, 72 bales wool M. A. Rajack, 65 bales wool D. Ramoomar, 25 bales wool C. Ramsoorcop, 60 bales wool J. Rajmal, 2,000 cwt. saltpetre Ralli Bros, 720 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Horatius (s) 8 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 79 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons 38 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons, 4,505 cwt. myrabollams F. F. Campbell & Co., 200 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

Circassia (s) 527 bales wool D. Koondanmal, 5 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 29,155 cwt. teelseed Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Circassia (s) 8 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 2,400 cwt. teelseed Ralli Bros, 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

Black Fairgate (s) 2,592 cwt. groundnuts Bombay Co., 2,025 cwt. groundnuts M. B Kaisha.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 1,263 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 30 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co., 6 bales sheep skins E. D. Sassoon & Co., 210 cwt. cashewnuts T. Nurpal, 55 cwt. cuttlefish P. Meherally & Co., 51 cwt. turmuric M. A. Kayum, 22 cwt. capsicum M. A. Kayum, 1 cwt. beeswax M. A. Kayum, 30 cwt. fishmaws R. Dhanji & Co., 350 cwt. kismiss H. Baldevdas, 666 cwt. sandalwood S. Nowroji & Co. 8 bales calf skins R. M. Kooka, 7 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 5 pots rosa oil Pheroze & Co., 38 cases bristles J. Livingstone & Co., 15 cases indigo Allen Bros & Co., 2 cases carpets A. Fazulbhoy, 150 bales hemp M. E. Oomrigar & Co., 200 bales hemp D. M. Doongaji & Co., 300 bales hemp H. Govindji, 123 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 9 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 25 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 3 bales goat skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 26 cwt. fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sardinia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR HULL.

Warby Pickering (s) 650 cwt. myrabollams O. Govindji & Co., 1,000 cwt. castor seed S. Cooverji & Co., 105 bales hemp J. Rustomji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirnwood (s) 22,000 cwt. groundnuts Louis Dreyfus & Co., 14,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 6,000 cwt. rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 6,000 cwt. poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 770 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Kirnwood (s) 1,400 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rhenania (s) 400 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros. Siracusia (s) 113 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy, 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Rhenania (s) 200 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 880 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 2,200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 600 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 900 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 300 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

Nagoya (s) 700 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 200 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

Arzumasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 141 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 900 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.

Java Maru (s) 150 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Tosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Arzumasan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 100 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 50 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co., 250 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 300 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 1,004 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 550 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 300 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co., 150 bales cotton twist W. H. Brady & Co., 1,100 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co., 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 818 bales cotton W. H. Brady & Co., 500 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 50 tons steel hoops David Sassoon & Co., 500 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co., 975 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nagoya (s) 200 bales cotton D. D. Currane & Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 3 cwt, ivory waste H. Rawji.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Totomi Maru (s) 526 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 29.

S. S. Pundit from Sourabaya Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—37,990 bags sugar, 33 pieces teak squares, 100 drums arrack, 14 drums spirits.

S. S. Sardinia from Shanghai Aggents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—23 packages 10 chests 2 boxes 442 cases silk piece goods, 2 cases silk and cotton goods, 13 cases cotton goods, 2 cases antimonyware, 30 cases perfumery, 1 case glass globes, 2 cases glass mantles, 148 cases porcelainware, 17 cases nickleware, 2 cases glass mirrors, 44 bales 4 packages matting, 80 casks green copperas, 16 cases rubber goods, 221 cases camphor 74 cases glass beads, 2 cases glass syringe, 70 cases glass tumbler, 7 cases walking sticks, 92 cases glass bangles, 191 cases glass chimney, 1 case umbrella furniture, 16 cases glass balls, 80 cases sulphate of iron 33 cases waste silk yarn, 71 bars silver, 1,200 bags sugar, 135 cases canned salmon, 444 cases canned fruits, 400 crates biscuits, 1 chest rubber, 10 cases canned pine apples, 75 cases canned aspharagus, 5 cases tyres, 6 cases aniseed oil, 220 cases preserves, 246 bales raw silk 213 bags beans, 3,263 bags green peas, 1 box 135 chests 186 cases 2,581 packages tea, 169 packages 206 bags pepper, 50 cases cassia, 5 cases canned fish, 73 cases dried fruits, 3 bundles 8 cases gum benjamin, 20 baskets 9 cases 5 boxes gambier, 40 bags sago flour, 54 bags topioca, 51 cases mace, 5 cases chinaware, 2 cases flour, 10 cases dye, 467 slabs tin, 14 bags nutmegs, 966 bags betelnuts, 32 bundles old gunnies, 4 cases wine, 1 case tinned cheese, 6 bags old brass, 121 bars 26 pieces zinc, 9 cases cuttle fish, 3 bundles zinc scraps.

BRITISH TOWNS.

EARL BEAUCHAMP'S CRITICISM.

In presiding over the inaugural meeting of the Civic Arts Association at the Mansion House on Jan. 28, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Wakefield, said that he had consented to become the first president of the association to show that London thought well of it. He called upon Earl Beauchamp to move the resolution forming the association.

Lord Beauchamp said that memorials of all sorts would inevitably be in great demand after the war, and unless steps were now taken to provide direction and advice to those who wish to set them up they would generally be of the commonplace and trivial type to which we were unfortunate accustomed. War had brought poverty to many, but to none more so than to artists. In the time of reconstruction which would follow the war arts and those who practised them, would be amongst the most important resources of the nation. The present time was ideal for forming an association for collating and organising the work of artists and skilled craftsmen. Young people of ability were allowed to drift away from the towns that should benefit by their talent and training to seek work elsewhere, frequently in foreign countries. Surely that was bad economy.

British towns, continued Lord Beauchamp are probably, in the sanitary sense, the best organised and generally speaking, the best policed in the world; but in the visual or architectural sense they are the worst. Less care and taste are bestowed by civic authorities upon the proportion and placing of public monuments, the ordering of spaces and the embellishment of them here than in any other civilised country. So he proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Professor Selwyn Image, and passed:—

That the Civic Arts Association is formed for the following, and for kindred objects:—(1) To promote the utilisation, for civic purposes, of the arts and crafts throughout the country; (2) to be a consultative body on questions appertaining to memorials, so that these may be worthy of their purpose; (3) to support all efforts to embellish our cities, towns, and villages, by the employment of our artists and craftsmen. It is thought that later opportunities may occur for the further development of the scheme for presenting gifts to communities in the devastated areas in the countries of our Allies; and it is hoped that in that event the Civic Arts Association may perform a useful function.

An influential council and committee were elected.

S. S. BATHAMPTON AGROUND.

FEARED TOTAL LOSS OF CARGO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 29.

The steamer Bathampton with a cargo of rice from Colombo to Calcutta has gone ashore off Hambantota. Total loss of the cargo is feared. The crew is saved.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 29.

There has been no rain. Air is considerably drier than usual.

Forecast:—No change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Multan; night temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and normal or in excess elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 29th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	65.7	52.8	56	..	5.10	—4.45
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	77.9	64.5	74	..	23.6	0.38
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	75.3	62.4	63	..	5.29	2.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.5	53.7	58	..	0.13	—0.98
Rawalpindi	70.6	37.7	60	..	2.47	3.69
Lahore	77.6	44.4	54	..	0.63	—1.87
Hissar	77.9	47.4	37	..	0.35	..
Ambala	77.7	49.7	32	..	1.08	—2.56
Delhi	78.5	54.5	35	..	1.56	—0.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.5	57.0	40	..	0.64	—0.67
Mainpuri	80.3	55.0	30	..	1.00	—0.99
Jhansi	84.0	56.8	23	..	0.55	—0.96
Cawnpore	81.8	56.9	36	..	0.41	—1.34
Allahabad	83.9	55.2	28	..	1.01	—0.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	84.5	50.4	49	..	0	—0.86
Karachi	78.7	64.0	75	..	0.20	—1.01
Ajmer	81.0	54.2	37	..	0.24	—1.06
Jalpore	82.7	52.2	28	..	0.24	—0.88
Kotah	85.4	61.0	29	..	0.03	—0.75
Mount Abu	71.2	58.0	24	..	0	—1.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.8	58.9	60	..	0	—0.38
Dwarka	78.3	68.7	81	..	0.19	—0.43
Veraval	79.8	63.6	70	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	89.6	58.8	74	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar	88.8	62.0	50	..	0.01	—0.44
Surat	89.9	62.6	75	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	93.0	65.7	19	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	94.2	58.2	22	..	0	—0.47
Neemuch	84.5	55.1	34	..	0.05	—0.64
Indore	87.8	54.1	34	..	1.13	0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	54.1	52	..	1.02	—1.11
Saugor	82.4	58.8	21	..	1.25	—0.69
Hoshangabad	86.7	57.2	38	..	1.47	—0.08
Khandwa	92.0	56.1	85	..	0.82	—0.22
Akola	96.3	59.4	35	..	1.95	0.26
Amraoti	94.8	66.6	23	..	1.02	—0.72
Nagpur	94.8	64.7	32	..	1.25	—0.76
Chanda	97.9	61.2	42	..	0.84	—0.95
Raipur	92.2	62.1	54	..	1.25	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.4	70.5	80	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri	84.7	71.9	46	..	0.21	0.12
Mormugao	84.0	71.7	92	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	85.3	70.3	92	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Maleguon	93.7	57.1	44	..	0.16	—0.67
Ahmednagar	93.1	58.0	37	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	93.1	56.9	34	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	96.4	66.1	24	..	1.27	—0.24
Bijapur	95.3	70.3	30	..	0.45	—0.51
Belgaum	92.7	59.0	52	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	93.8	63.3	20	..	1.82	0.62
Nizamabad (Indore)	97.9	63.7	32	..	0.93	..
Hyderabad	97.8	70.2	42	..	0.78	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.0	76.1	71	..	3.11	9 0.1
Calicut	88.3	74.5	81	..	15.29	10 3a0
Cochin	88.9	76.7	77	..	9.34	10 1.1
Colombo	87.0	66.6	92	..	27.91	10 42a1
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.0	70.2	86	..	..	14.0
Bellary	100.8	69.6	35	..	..	5.05
Cuddapah	101.8	77.1	47	..	20.4	4.65
Madras	94.6	69.2	82	..	7.21	0.94
Bangalore	91.5	63.9	53	..	0.44	—0.14
Coimbatore	97.5	62.8	63	..	21.24	—0.14
Trichinopoly	99.1	65.2	53	..	3.60	1.45
Negapatam	88.8	72.3	82	..	6.76	4.0

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th February 1916 was 30.163 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 28th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.903 Inche
Temperature of Air	76.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew point	66.7 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.727 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	82.4 "
Minimum do. do	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW.NNE616.
Movement of Wind do do	Miles.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will* cure.

D. 18

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, Feb. 28th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	200
" " Imports	
Mid. Americans	7.74+ 1
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.65—15
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..March 11.13— 7
	May 11.29—12
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..March 10.76—14
	May 11.01—13

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Feb. 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb.	7.54	2
Feb.-March	7.49	2
March-April	7.48	3
April-May	7.47	2
May-June	7.47	1
June-July	7.44	2
July-Aug.	7.42	2
Aug.-Sept.	7.36	2
Sept.-Oct.	7.24	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.21	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.19	5
Dec.-Jan.	7.17	5
Jan.-Feb.	7.15	5

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.50—7
May	11.68—7
July	11.75—6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.65
" " Fully Good ..	5.80
" " Fine ..	5.95
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.09
" " Fully Good ..	6.23
" " Fine ..	6.38
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.10
" " Fine ..	6.40
M. G. Broach Good ..	7.35
" Fully Good ..	7.50
" Fine ..	7 65
M. G. Sohnde Good ..	5.60
" Fully Good ..	5.75
" Fine ..	5.90

Unchgd.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

Unchgd

The sum of £200,000 has been earmarked.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Feb, 28th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 12,00,000
On Bombay Rs. 8,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 8,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 28th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers 82

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta
March-April 18/9
August-October 18

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi
March-April 18/10½
August-October 18/1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
March-April 20/9
August-October 19/9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and
Karachi March-April 20/10½
August-October 19/10½

Tone of Sugar—Idle.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 29.

The market to-day opened easy at Rs. 281½ for M. G. Good Broach, and gave way about Re. 1 when some business was done in K/Akola style for March and May delivery.

Later the market again stiffened and is now quoted at Rs. 281¾.

We quote:—
G. Broach April 281¾.
K/Akola March 255.
K/Akola, May 260.
F. G. Bengal 214.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 29th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	221	1/25 Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

A 14

Bengals (M.G.)	28 .. 221 3 .. March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 228 217 .. May .. 216 .. .. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 238 .. .. March
Jaina (M.G.)	.. 237 15 .. May .. 241 .. 33 Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	.. .. 72 .. Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	.. 238 15 .. Ready
Akola-Khgam Karanie (M.G.)	.. 555 247 .. Ready .. 254 46 .. March .. 158 .. .. May
Octavawatee descriptions (M.G.)	.. 257 149 .. Ready .. 255 .. .. March
Dharmangaum (Paoligaum (M.G.)	.. 260 252 .. Ready .. 257 .. .. March
Yeotmal M.G.)	.. 254 156 .. Ready .. 261 .. .. March
Nagpore	.. 278 265 .. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	.. 269 .. .. March
Wardha Highlst. (M.G.)	.. 2 264 .. Ready .. 258 .. .. March
Broach (M. G.)	.. 278 275 .. Ready .. 280 277 .. March
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 283 227 281 1/25 April .. .. .. Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. .. .. 280 April/May
Bewgd. Dharwar	.. .. .. 08 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	.. .. .. 86 April/May
" (H.G.)	.. .. .. 278 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	.. .. .. 815 April/May
Miraj M. G.	.. .. .. 310 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned the quality of the above AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for the Official Quotations of the Exchange, and under otherwise noted) "Delivery Terms, f.o.r. Bombay Rs. 2 annas per vale at Mazagaon allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th February 1916:—

Cotton	28,016 Bales.
Wheat	4,977 cwts.
Linseed	6 548 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	6,156 "
Ginjellyseed	6,944 "
Groundnuts	11,323 "
Castorseed	12,501 "
Rice	24,273 "
Myrabollams	1,621 "
Cottonseed	20,668 "
Mowraseed	26 "
Gram	490 "
Joowar	1,895 "
Barley	6,704 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb 29th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	5 0 0	6 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	4 4 8 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	..	4 4 0 0	6 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	..	6 11 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	..	3 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	..	2 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	..	1 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	..	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	..	1 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	3 14 0	4 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	.. 6 4 9
Linseed May	.. 8 4 6

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. March
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d. April
	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. April
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194¼
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	140¾
Do. Shanghai	190¾
60 d-s. Yokohama	152¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-9
Australian Do.	25-11-9
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-7 0
English Dragons	15-8 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68.10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and a slight advance was recorded in rates before close. To-day being the last day of the March settlement business on an extensive scale was booked during the course of the day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood steady. Ordinary registered a rise of about two points.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davis closed at Rs. 486½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 440.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,062½ closed at Rs. 1,055.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,310 moved up to Rs. 1,335 but closed at Rs. 1,330.

Centrals were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 2,065 to Rs. 2,055.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 255. Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 162½ and New Great Easterns to Rs. 195.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 107½. Indore-Malwas kept steady at Rs. 281½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood in demand at Rs. 230.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,150.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 570.

Shivrajpoors stood at Rs. 223½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 64½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 95 (long-dated).

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors in the general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1915, state.—

The net profits for that period, including $2,607,274.51, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to $9,467,774.52. The Directors recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of $500,000.

After making this transfer, deducting the interim dividend of £2.3 per share, paid on 16th August last, viz., £258,000 at 1/9 5—16 equal $ 2,905,337.24, and Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $6,032,437.28, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of two pounds and three shillings sterling per share viz £258,000, and a bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz.: £30,000 amounting in all to £288,000 which at 1/11, the rate of the day will absorb $3,005,217.39. The balance $3,027,219

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Address by the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji on "Indian Banking," at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics (Whiteaway Laidlaw Building), 6 p.m.

Prof. D. D. Kanga's Illustrated Lecture on "Chemistry in Daily Life, with special reference to Air, Water, and Fire—Part V." at Bai Bhikhaiji Bengalli Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

H. E. the Governor attends General Meeting at Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.

H. E. Lady Willingdon visits Lady Northcotte Hindu Orphanage, 5-30 p.m.

Dance at Bandra, at the Bandra Catholic Gymkhana Tennis Courts at 9-30 p.m. organised by the Bandra Sporting Association.

THURSDAY, March 2.

Rev. Dr. Moulton's Lecture on "Zoroaster," University Hall, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Election of University Representative on Bombay Legislative Council, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Dr. J. J. Modi's paper on "Dr. Spooner's Recent Archaeological Excavations at Pataliputra," 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., The Cinema Ballet "Excelsior."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

March, 1.

Fort.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Santa Cruz.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m.

Parade.—A and B Troops will parade tomorrow Thursday 2nd March at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. (All members will attend) Dress.—Drill Order, with arms, Khaki Shirts.

Santa Cruz.—Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers to-day Wednesday the 1st March. Rendezvous Camp Riding School 7 a.m.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel, P. R. Caddell C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 1.

48. Separation Allowance.—Dependants of Soldiers enlisted from this Corps and serving out of India on 29th February 1916, must submit claims for Separation Allowances to this Office for disposal by the 15th March 1916. Claims submitted after that date will not receive any consideration.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D., Commanding,

February, 29.

No. 80.—LEAVE.

C.S.M. Clyne, No. 2 Company has been granted 2 months leave from 1st March to 30th April 1916, both days inclusive.

No. 81.—DUTIES.

C.Q.M.S. Hatton, No. 2 Company, will perform the duties of C.S.M., No. 2 Company, during the absence of C.S.M. Clyne.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 7.45 p.m.

March.—Under the Stars ..... Wise
Overture.—Ocean Pearls ..... Harman
Selection.—The Arcadians ..... Mouchton
Valse.—Puppchen ..... Gilbert
Minuet of Gavotte ..... Lulli
Selection.—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Song.—Somewhere a Voice is Calling Tate
Galop.—Paris ..... Balfour

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAMS TO AND FROM BRAZIL.

A press notification states telegrams to and from Brazil and Uruguay may now be written in rubber edition of Broomhalls Imperial Combination.

THE SUNBEAM.

The steam yacht Sunbeam, presented by Lord Brassey to the Government of India as a hospital ship, arrived in Bombay Harbour last evening.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

About 30 boys of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School, Gamdevi, were taken on an excursion to the Kanary Caves on Sunday. Half of the expenses for the excursion were given by Mr. P. V. Mhatre.

MESSRS. MONGINI BROTHERS.

Messrs. Mongini Brothers, manufacturing Confectioners and Caterers of 62 Esplanade Road have been honoured by being appointed Confectioners to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

A LECTURE ON FIRST AID.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Cricket Club Dr. K. S. Laud, will deliver a public lecture on "First Aid to the Injured" with lantern illustrations in the Chikitsak Samuha School Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow. Reserved accommodation will be made for ladies.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION BOMBAY

The Annual Meeting of the above institution will be held at the School this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to distribute the prizes. The Hon. Sir Frederick Sprott, Kt., J. P. will preside.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust on Tuesday the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a public lecture will be delivered on "Housing Problems in India" by Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

TO-MORROW A POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Thursday, the 2nd March, is a Post Office holiday and all the Post Offices in Bombay City will work on that day as on a Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of Combined offices will, however, remain open and special arrangements will be made to effect delivery of the English Mail which is expected to arrive on that day.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirteen attacks and nine deaths from plague and 26 attacks and 5 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday. The plague cases were reported as under:—Mandvi, 2 attacks and 1 death; Market and Bhuleshwar 1 attack and 1 death each; Tardeo and Byculla 1 attack each; 1st Nagpada 1 death; Parel 3 attacks and 1 death; Sion 2 attacks; Wor'i 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Maratha Hospital 2 deaths. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes was 87, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 94 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,366 rats caught, 105 were found to be plague stricken.

A NEW CORPORATOR CONGRATULATED.

The members of the Rising Recreation Club at Bandra held a reception the other day at the residence of Mr. Robert Conceicao to offer their congratulations to Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, Vice-President of the Club, on his success at the recent elections of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Conceicao, President of the Club, in congratulating Mr. Rajaram, said he was quite sure the the latter would distinguish himself as a corporator in Bombay as he had in Bandra. Mr. Rajaram having replied thanking the President and members of the Club, the gathering dispersed after partaking of some light refreshments.

PROFESSOR KANGA'S LECTURE.

The sixth lecture of the year 1915-1916, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Bai Bhikhaiji Bengalli Buildings for the Parsi Girls' Schools Association, Fort School in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Prof. D. D. Kanga. The topic selected for the evening is "Chemistry in Daily Life with special reference to air, water and fire—Part V." This will be the fifth of his intended series of six lectures on the subject and will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual. The Principals, Professors and Teachers of Schools and Schools are also specially invited to attend.

A GANG OF DACOITS.

HEADED BY AN EX-CONSTABLE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 29.

Another gang of ten men belonging to the criminal tribe known as Mahadeo Kolis, has been committed for trial by Mr. Shalom Babuji Isreal, the special Magistrate.

Khan Bahadur Davar, Public Prosecutor, in the course of the preliminary hearing, examined some one hundred witnesses who spoke to a large number of dacoities with which the gang was charged. The gang comprised twelve men under the leadership of one Raghu Gavari, who had originally been a police constable but had been dismissed from service. It was formed about May 1915, and during the four months of its active operations on the borders of Poona and Thana districts, it is said to have committed eighteen grave dacoities besides numerous robberies. Several parties of armed police were engaged under Sub-Inspector Shinde in hunting down the gang. Coming up with the Gang in Khed jungles one of these parties wounded and captured the leader Raghu Gavari, while another party killed two more in a fight in the jungles of Karjat. Only one man of the original gang is still at large. Guns, swords and spears used by the gang as also a large amount of property form exhibits in the case. Two of the accused have previous convictions for dacoity, one of ten, the other of seven years.

SMALL-POX IN INDIA.

MANY CASES AMONG PASSENGERS TO RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 29.

A number of cases have recently occurred in which persons suffering from small-pox, have been found among the passengers on board the vessels arriving at Rangoon and there is reason to belie that the disease is widely prevalent, if not in ports at which the passengers embark, at least in the villages in the interior from which those passengers begin their journey. In view of the great risk of the disease being spread broadcast in Rangoon and in the interior of Burma by the arrival of infected persons, it has been decided to enforce section 9 of the Vaccination Law Amendment Act of 1900 and the Port Health Department, Rangoon, has been authorised to take necessary action for inspection and vaccination, where necessary, of persons coming to Burma to work as labourers and travelling on board the vessels arriving at Rangoon from Calcutta and Chittagong as well as from Madras and all ports on the east coast of India.

FREEMASONRY AT INDORE.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Nand Lal, I.S.O., has been elected worshipful master of Lodge Central India No. 3,467 E. C. for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. J. P. Orr, presided.

The Trustees considered an application from Mr. J. P. Burge, Assistant Land Manager, for permission to join the Indian Army Reserve of officers. The Chairman said that during Mr. Burge's absence he might be granted special leave on half pay, this special leave not affecting any other leave which he might be otherwise entitled to on his rejoining the Improvement Trust.

The Trustees granted the necessary permission.

RETIREMENT OF A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

With the retirement of Mr. Michael T Mullen from active work, the Bombay Port Trust lose an old and valued servant. Mr. Mullen joined the Trust as a workshop apprentice in 1878, and after serving his five years in the "shop," went to sea as an engineer in 1882. He rejoined in 1887 as chief engineer of one of the dredgers, and in turn went through the various stages

MR. MICHAEL T. MULLEN

WHO RETIRES FROM THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AFTER THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' SERVICE.

of the mechanical department as chief engineer and foreman of works, in addition to acting as dredging master on various occasions when required. For the last twenty-five years of his thirty-eight years' service, Mr. Mullen has been the permanent foreman of works and on more than one occasion received the thanks of the Trust for the good work he has done in times of emergency and pressure. He goes on two years furlough from to-day, prior to his retirement, carrying with him the hearty good wishes of those he has been associated with in a long and honourable career.

ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

NEW ACOUSTICAL PHENOMENON.

The first quarterly meeting of the Science Association for the year, 1916, was held on Saturday evening, at its premises in Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta with the Vice-President, Prof. C. V. Raman, in the Chair. Three papers were read.

The first Paper desoribed a new acoustical phenomenon which had been discovered in the Laboratory and was shown experimentally at the meeting by Mr. Ashutosh Dey of the Science Association. Mr. Dey had carried on some experimens in the Laborararory of the Association at the suggestion of Prof. C. V. Raman, to illustrate the mechanical theory of the vibration of bowed string and in the course of these experiments the new and very remarkable effect was discovered, that the vibration of a steel string which is maintained by the attraction of an electro-magnet fed by an intermittent current and has at first the same frequency as that of the fork becomes unstable and very slowly transforms itself into a different mode of vibration having half the frequency of the fork. This gradual transformation of the mode of vibration was exhibited on the screen by lantern projection of the vibration curve of the string and it was shown how the wavy curves seen on the screen gradually change in shape and finally had double their original wave length. An experiment was also shown in which the string was seen under intermittent illumination and at first appeared as a single curve, which gradually modified itself and became double. Prof. Raman commented on the paper and gave an interesting explanation and a mathematical theory of the effect. He also pointed some further lines of research in connection with this experiment. Two other papers were read at the meeting. Mr. Manindra Nath Banerjee gave a paper on the Relation between stomic volume, Density and Degree of Affinity of Chemiial elements. Mr. Suresh Chandra Dutt read a paper on the "Alteration of Pyrites occuring in Steatite" communicated by Prof. H. C. Das Gupta of the Presidency College.

UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF SIKH TIMES.

VALUABLE HISTORICAL RECORD BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 29.

At a meeting of the Punjab Historical Society, this evning, with Justice Sha Din as President, Sheikh Abdul Qadir, who is engaged in the commission of enquiry into the conduct of Lala Sita Ram, Executive Engineer, as Crown Prosecutor, read a very interesting and valuable paper on an unpublished diary of Sikh times. The diary, said the lecturer, was written by Ahmad Bux Yak Dil, a man of literary tastes and poet who was born in Lahore in 1212 Hijri and died in 1284 Hijri (corresponding 1795 A.D. and 1867 A.D.) The diary is purely a private journal relating to personal family matters and historical events of the time, written in Persian and in 20 volumes. It gives very good accurate dates. The 20th volume is missing, which contained a record of the Mutiny; probably it was destroyed by the writer himself. The lecturer asked the members of the Society to go through these volumes, make selections of passages of historic and public interest which could give a decent volume embodying valuable material on the history of the Punjab in Sikh times. The 20 diaries had been written in 47 years. Finally, the lecturer read out a passage from the diary which referred to the death of Ranjit Singh and the burning of seven women with the king as "satis" and several accounts of the troublous times of those days, showing a picture of numerous evil wars among the Sikhs.

In the discussion which followed Pandit Shivnarain said he was ready to co-operate with the members in preparing a historical record by translating the valuable extracts. Khan Bahadur Alla Bux said he knew the writer personally, who was his neighbour, and related how the writer used to give instructions in Persian and Urdu as a teacher to Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans.

The meeting dispersed with thanks to the lecturer and the chair.

MR. WILSON ON THE WAR PARTY.

"HIS HONOUR DEARER THAN PEACE."

At his address at the banquet of the Railway Business Association on January 31, Dr. Wilson strongly pleaded on behalf of the military preparedness of the United States. He said he was an advocate of peace, and had struggled to keep the country at peace, but he considered the liberty and honour of a nation even more important.

He admitted that in his Message to the last Congress he had said that the need for preparedness was not pressing, but he had learned much in the meantime.

He defended his Mexican policy, declaring that the invasion of Mexico would mean losing the confidence of the rest of the hemisphere. If one passion were more deep-seated in the hearts of Americans than another it was the passion for peace. No nation ever more instinctively turned away from the thought of war. "I have sought to maintain peace against very great, sometimes very unfair, odds, and am ready at any time to use every power in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war.

"So it is not permissible for any man to say that, with anxiety for defence of the nation, I have the least tinge of desire for a power which I can use to bring on war. But there is something Americans love better than peace. They love the principles on which their political life is founded. They are ready at any time to fight for the vindication of their character and honour, and will at no time seek a contest, but will at no time cravenly avoid it, because if there is one thing a country ought to fight for, and every national ought to fight for, it is the integrity of its own convictions.

"We cannot surrender our convictions. I would rather surrender territory than those ideals which are the staff of life for the soul itself. What I am trying to impress upon you is that the circumstances of the world to-day are not what they were yesterday or in any of our yesterdays, and it is not certain what they will be to-morrow.

"I cannot tell you what the international relations of this country will be to-morrow, and I use the word literally. And I would not dare to keep silent and let the country suppose that to-morrow is certain to be as bright as to-day.

"America will never be the aggressor, and will always seek to the last point at which her honour is involved to avoid things which disturb the peace of the world; but America does not control the circumstances of the world, and we must be sure we are faithful servants of those things which we love, and are ready to defend them against every contingency that may affect and impair them."

Dr. Wilson declared that the country would never endure a system that could be called militarism, and that America would always use her army in two ways, for the purposes of peace and as a nucleus of expansion into those things she believes in, viz., the preparation of citizens to take care of themselves.

The "Tribune's" Washington correspondent attributes great importance to Dr. Wilson's speech. The remark that he did not know what international relations would be to-morrow, the correspondent adds, is considered in Washington to be a direct warning to Count Bernstorff, and "State Department officials let it be known that the German Envoy has been told that this is the last chance his country will have to give satisfaction for the Lusitania incident."

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

DOUBLES.

Ten decisions were arrived at yesterday in connection with the Doubles, one game remaining to be replayed owing to lack of light. This was the one in which Cheetham and Jukes played a fine up-hill game in the second set, when Naoroji and Engineer had won the first. It was, as a matter of fact, too dark before they stopped.

The surprise of the evening was the defeat of the Japanese pair by Fyzee and Chinmulgund. Each won a set, then Shimidzu and Yamamato were 5—1 and the score 40—0. The others picked up wonderfully well when all seemed over, and clever volleying and placing took them to set and match with six straight games. Chinmulgund's volleying was very good, and, if he lost chances at the net, Fyzee was very steady and sound. Shimidzu put over some excellent long drives between his opponents, and at the net was very punishing and quick. Yamamato has a stronger service and is also a killer at the net, but his general play is less effective.

Barraclough and Bunbury had a very hard time before beating the Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao, who did not combine well. The first was very hotly contested, but the winner always last out well, and the last two were decidedly in their favour.

A very hot set was the one in which Ali Raza and Bhojat Ali Khan beat Jackson and Simms, and the Hyderabad pair will take a deal of beating. It was a thoroughly sporting match, with plenty of smart, clever play and heavy driving; all four keeping the ball generally close over the net.

Some more exciting play was seen when W. Reid and Calvocoressi beat Harwood and Price. The former took time to settle down and when they did it was touch and go as the latter held to them capitally and both the sets they lost went to five-all.

Though the form was not particularly high, Vakeel and Chandavarkar narrowly scraped home from Visram and Shakoor. They lost the first after 6-all in the next easily and took the decide set all.

Green and Parker were also closely matched with D. Dastur and Mehta. Both of the three sets were very close, and deuce all called. It was anybody's match all the way, both pairs staying it out well.

The holders, England and Kemble, had little difficulty in getting through, but Rajaram Morarji and Bhadkamkar had to play three sets to beat Abdul Khalique and Dr. Thakkar. So easily did they win the first that they seemed to have an easy time, but they lost the next before establishing their superiority.

There was rather a high breeze which blew the dust up disconcertingly on occasion, but did not interfere with play a great deal.

Another long list of games is down for to-day in Gentlemen's and Mixed Doubles on both courts.

Following were the results:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

L. Barraclough and Bunbury beat Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Green and Parker beat Dr. Dastur and Mehta, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Ali Raza and Bhojat Ali Khan beat Jackson and Simms, 6—4, 6—4.

England and Kemble beat Burn and Fido, 6—2, 6—3.

Dr. Kanga and Modi beat Bhagwanji Morarji and Merchant, 6—3, 6—2.

Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Shimidzu and Yamamato, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Pandit and Gupta W. O. Modi and Karve W. Reid and Calvocoressi beat Harwood and Price, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Rajaram Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Abdul Khalique and Dr. Thakkar, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Vakeel and Chandavarkar beat Visram and Shakoor, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

AT 4-30 P.M.

Court No.1—Ali Raza and Ali Khan v. England and Kemble.

Court No. 2—Engineer and Naoroji v. Cheetham and Jukes.

Court No. 4—Barraclough and Bunbury v. Green and Parker.

Court No. 5—Fyzee and Chinmulgund v. Kanga and Modi.

Court No. 6—Calvacoressi v. Ranga Rao.

AT 5-30 P.M.

Court No. 1—Ranga Rao and Lady Tata v. Chinmulgund and Miss Meyers.

Court No. 2—Capt. Kemble and Mrs. Reynolds v. England and Mrs. England.

Court No. 4—C. D. Baker and Miss Simcox v. Cheetham and Mrs. Portlock.

Court No. 5—Jackson and Mrs. Kemp v. Wassudeo and Miss Dr. Joss.

Court No. 6—Reid and Mrs. Reid v. Jukes and Mrs. Jukes.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

AT 4-30 P. M.

Court No. 6—Morarji and Bhadkamkar v. Vishram and Shakoor.

AT 5-30 P. M.

Court No. 4—H. L. Simms and Mrs. Anstey v. Fido and Mrs. Linber.

Court No. 5—J. H. Green and Mrs. Row v. Gupta and Mrs. Gupta.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following is the result of the game played on Monday morning at the Friend's Social Club:—

V. S. Bhandarkar (plus 10) beat D. Ferreira (Scratch).

Official and Personal.

The marriage arranged between Raja Narendra Shah of Tehri State, Garhwal, and the daughter of the late Raja of Kewnthar State (Simla Hill) was celebrated at Simla on Monday night, many guests being present. The bridal party left to-day by special trains for Kalka *en route* to Tehri.

Sir James Meston left Rampur on Monday morning and during the day performed various ceremonies at Moradabad and Chandausi. His Honour reached Bareilly on Monday evening and is holding the Divisional Durbar there to-morrow.

Sir Charles Fox proposes going on one month's leave at the close of Easter and the Burmese New Year holidays which begin on April 13 and continue till May 4.

The late Mr. A. G. Apcar has left an estate of forty-four lakhs, the principal beneficiaries being two sons and a daughter.

Surgeon-General G. G. Macneece, Director of Medical Services in India, will leave Delhi on the 2nd March on a short visit to Dehra Dun, returning to Delhi on the 6th March.

Mr. G. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief, Indo-Burma Connection Railway Survey is on the termination of his present duties appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Mysore and West Coast Railway Surveys.

The proprietors of the "Pioneer" have appointed Mr. S. T. Weston, Manager of the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, to succeed the late Mr. George Sim as general manager of the "Pioneer."

Prof. Karve left Poona yesterday morning on a tour in connection with the Indian Women's University. He proposes to visit Madras, Calcutta and Lahore, at each of which places he is expected to stay for about a week. He will also visit one or two more places of importance in these provinces.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. OPEN SPORTS.

Over 60 athletes have entered for the Y. M. C. A., Sports which take place on Thursday on the Oval.

The 100 Yards Flat Race, for which 20 runners are entered, will take place at 4 p.m. Eighteen men have entered for the Quarter-Mile, and 22 for the Open Mile. Some excellent running is anticipated.

The two-mile Cycle Race has attracted an entry of 16, and the other entries are all good.

The west side of the course will be enclosed by tents and an admission fee of Re. 1 charged. Ladies, children and soldiers in uniform will be admitted at half price. The proceeds are to be given for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital.

It is hoped that the Bombay public will support this very praiseworthy object.

MR. JAMES APPLIES FOR LEAVE.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE SITS AGAIN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

It is reported that Mr. James has applied for long leave and furlough. Under the Civil Service Regulations no leave or furlough is permissable so long as the suspension order is in force. It is likely, however, that the Bengal Government will grant him leave after cancelling the order of suspension.

The Presidency College enquiry committee is continuing its sittings. Yesterday Dr. J. C. Bose and Prof. Gilchrist were examined. It is understood that among those examined to-day were Prof. P. C. Ray and Dr. D. N. Mullick.

Subodh Chandra Bose, one of the expelled students, has submitted a petition to the Committee protesting his innocence of the charge brought against him and praying for a full enquiry into the matter.

SANATAN DHARMA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 29.

Delegates for the second All-India Sanatandharma Conference have already been elected in several towns in the Punjab and it is hoped that other towns will do the same shortly. The Conference is to be held from the 22nd to the 25th March next and on the first day a grand procession of "Vida Bhagawan" will pass through the town. Just after the conference a deputation of leading Hindu gentleman chosen from those attending the Conference, will wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi for approval of the common prayer for his Majesty which will be adopted at the Conference.

EXPORT OF COTTON TO NORWAY.

FACILITIES FOR LICENSES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 29.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—An agreement having been concluded between his Britannic Majesty's Government and the Norwegian Cotton Mills' Association, applications for licenses for the export of cotton to Norway can now be considered.

An application for a license if made in India, should be forwarded to a Collector of Customs or an application may be submitted direct to the India Office by the shippers' representative in London.

The consignee must arrange for the certificate of the Norwegian Cotton Mills' Association to be handed over in due time to the British Legation at Christiania for transmission to the Foreign Office.

Two large War Hospitals are about to be established at Karachi.

Mr. O. W. Watkins, assistant Works Manager, N.-W. Railway, is appointed to officiate as an assistant Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway.

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LOST.

LEFT in Gharry—discharged at Taj Mahal Hotel small cardboard box containing White Ostrich Feather Fan. Will finder please communicate with Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle?" 1096

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, BARODA.

Ladies and gentlemen seeking information regarding arrangements for board and lodging during the sessions of the forth-coming Conference on Indian Music on March, 20th, and subsequent days, are requested to intimate to the undersigned as early as possible, since only a limited number of guests can be accommodated.

All information regarding expenses will be supplied on application.

S. L. JOSHI,
(Hon. Secretary).
Baroda College,
Baroda.

1342

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 1, 1916

VALUE OF THE STALEMATE.

The Verdun thrust is said to be the real thing, at last. Be it so: Our gallant Ally is quite prepared for the thrust. It was the enemy that imagined that his million hordes were all of a sudden going to pour over the borders of France, seize Paris and Calais, paralyse France, and dictate terms of peace. Vain imagining! The intended fatal thrust fizzled into the inglorious stalemate of the last seventeen months. Many impatient minds among ourselves chafed under the stalemate on the Western front. A little reflection will show that the stalemate has been a real disaster to enemy arms. It frustrated,—fatally and decisively,—all the frenzied plans of the German General Staff. The enemy staked all on a speedy victory, and not obtaining it, has lost all. The one thing that would alone have secured ultimate victory was a swift blow at the heart of France before the Allies could call up their enormous strength from all over the world, not only the weapons of the armies and navies but commercial and financial resources, of the immensity of which the enemy had taken a full measure. German writers in the pre-war days were fully aware that numbers alone will not ensure victory, but that it will fall to him who can hold out longest in endurance and money. The stalemate, and the high-minded and joyful sacrifices it has entailed, have been the greatest test of endurance ever seen in military annals. The results tell their own tale. The Allies have mobilised the whole world against the common enemy of mankind. England has mobilised (perhaps imperceptibly as yet) the manhood of her Dominions and India. Every little workshop in her world-wide Empire is a miniature munition factory, each making its humble contribution to victory. Russia has had time to rear her giant form, to import munitions made in Japan, and to place the indomitable Siberian hosts who are hewing their way to victory in Asia Minor. France has drawn troops from Algiers, Senegambia and the Western Soudan. A German traveller quoted in Colonel Frobenius's book, "The German Empire's Hour of Destiny," pours contempt on French Colonial policy, which aimed at making the Colonies subsist on "black power, black intelligence and black money" and at producing "French citizens of black blood by thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions." Well, French Colonial policy has reaped a wonderful reward of devotion to and sacrifice for France.

TOO LATE!

That the Allies had been enabled, at leisure and at their pleasure, to strip the enemy of his Colonial possessions, and to counter him at every point where by base treachery he has sought to make trouble, was entirely due to the stalemate. If the whole position can be sensed and the concrete acts at the several theatres of war envisaged, the stalemate will emerge the most telling fact of the war. It has been truly said that the ultimate decision of the war will be reached on the Western front. Paradoxical though it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the ultimate decision on this decisive theatre of war was reached at the beginning of the war,—when the stalemate was imposed, when the heroic armies of Mons and the Marne withstood the terrific onrush of von Kluck's invading hosts, and the Hun was held up in the first flush of what he intended should be a short, sharp campaign. The Hun had lost his chance,—for ever. If the Allies could hold him up then, they could do so far more surely and effectively now. It is an enemy who knows he is beaten, who has the bitter foretaste of final defeat in his mouth, that has now to be countered. No wonder that, as one of the telegrams states, the enemy finds General Joffre well-placed, with ample reserves, and ready to meet any developments of enemy plans. One of the boasts of enemy writers was that German man-power was vastly superior to French man-power, and a brave show of statistics of the respective growth of population used to be made, and it was conclusively established that France with her forty million people was no match against the sixty-eight millions of enemy population. It was conceded that France had more money, but money was not going to win the war, but men, and of the latter the enemy had a superfluity. Well, the enemy has shown by the reckless sacrifice of lives that he is still obsessed with the notion that the more sacrifices he makes, the greater is the assurance of his victory. It is an open question whether even on the Western front, the enemy maintains any superiority in man-power or munition-power; but at any rate, he is losing both at a fearfully rapid rate,—so much so, in fact, that assuming there was an essential superiority, it is now declining to one of inferiority. The enemy offensive has come too late, so suspiciously late as to suggest that the consciousness is growing on him of rapidly approaching exhaustion which cannot be repaired

A NAVAL OFFENSIVE!

One reads with amusement, not unmingled with contempt, of a possible enemy naval offensive! One wonders what the Kaiser's faithful "Deutsche Flotten Verein," and that estimable creature, the great Admiral Koester, its President, think of a naval offensive. Do they not know that the sea-power embodied in the Grand Fleet which is keeping its vigil on the North Sea, is the one impassable barrier between us and defeat? Admiral Koester, in an official discourse at the University of Berlin, gave an accurate definition of the dangers inherent in a German naval offensive. He said, in effect,

"No doubt our Fleet, upon which, gentlemen, we have sunk six milliards in five budgets from 1900-14, is animated by a very superior spirit of attack. But a struggle at sea means victory or death. A Fleet destroyed is irreplaceable for the same war. Suppose for every vessel we lose, the enemy loses one also: What would happen then? The enemy would still possess an enormous reserve of sea-power, and our coast from Emden to Memel would be at the mercy of the enemy,—hostile forces might be landed on our shores. No, gentlemen, Germany must remain unconquered on sea!"

That this naval policy met with the full approval of the self-styled "Admiral of the Atlantic," there can be no doubt. But several things have since happened which become inexplicable, on this hypothesis of a sanctioned policy of inactive strategy. Von Tirpitz is in disgrace. Early in 1915, von Ingenohl was deprived of his chiefship of the Naval Staff. Von Pohl succeeded him, only to share a similar fate. The explanation vouchsafed on both the occasions was that "waiting policy" did not meet with the Kaiser's acceptance. That explanation is palpably untrue. Now it is Prince Henry of Prussia's turn to try conclusions with "Silent Jack" (or, on account of his handling of artillery, "Hell Fire Jack") as Admiral Jellicoe is called. One recalls a significant incident that occurred in the early part of last year. The inhabitants of Butterworth ceremoniously offered to Admiral Jellicoe a broom of massive silver. This classic symbol recalls the broom which was placed at the masthead by every victorious admiral, and has always been regarded an outrageous insult to the adversary. In this instance, the adversary received the insult but has been too shy to resent it! If the German naval strategic mind can read the import of victory on the sea by refusing a naval struggle, it is a fearful and wonderful mind, and there is nothing to be gained by finding fault with it. At any rate, Admiral Jellicoe will be only too pleased to sight the great German Fleet out of the safe anchorage of its ports.

THE NEED FOR LARGE AND LONG VIEWS.

Turn to the battle fronts in Europe, Asia or Africa, one sees no occasion for apprehension of any sort or kind. No one denies there have been mistakes both of strategy and tactics, incidental to such a campaign as this, waged by diverse forces, over so wide a front. Every mistake has since been rectified, and a coherent military policy evolved. One must take a comprehensive view of the incidents of this great war,—large and long views. As was pointed out in these columns the other day, the really important features must be singled out and judged apart from the seemingly sensational. Even the Russian reverses in the early stage of the war were not in vain, by reason of the pressure on the Eastern front which relieved the pressure on Paris. While the enemy went eastward, the Allies had breathing time, and rapidly consolidated their position on the Western front. The Dardanelles campaign itself does not, in the retrospect, seem fruitless. It certainly drew the Turkish troops that would otherwise have gone to the Caucasus, Suez, or Mesopotamia. The diversion, while it lasted, was of immense importance to our Eastern Ally in perfecting his arrangements for his Armenian campaign, while, simultaneously, British troops were operating from Busra, and Russian troops were countering Teuton intrigue in Persia. We shall realise the immense significance of the diversion at the Dardanelles when the Allied arms coalesce in Asia Minor, as, all going well, they soon should. We shall then realise the real meaning of that vain, Teuton formula "Berlin to Baghdad and Basra!" If the Allies have failed in the Dardanelles, they have gained a great foothold at Salonika, holding up Greece, menacing Bulgaria and the Southern frontier of the enemy, and threatening the enemy communications with Constantinople. Here again one realises the importance of co-ordination of Allied strategy. The great Russian offensive between the Pripet Marshes and the Rumanian frontier, by drawing off the enemy troops from the Macedonian base, enabled the Allies to complete their concentration at Salonika. Nay, more, the Russian offensive will probably have a determining influence on Rumania,—the power which stands between Russia and Bulgaria. The world is impressed by Russia's enormous capacity for organisation and powers of recuperation. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the service, she has rendered to the Allied cause, and the indications at present are that she will exert an amount of pressure on the enemy on the Eastern front which he will not be able to withstand. If the Allies have made mistakes, and sorrowed for brave lives needlessly lost, they are strengthened by the stern faith they keep among themselves in the justice of their cause against an enemy who mocks at the motto put up over the window of the great Hall at the Hague Palace of Peace,—*Si vis pacem para justitiam!* He would have the motto read, *Si vis pacem, para bellum!* He knows of only one Right,—the Right of Might.

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

In India under the Defence Act any person is liable to be summarily arrested without a warrant at the mere will of the officer so empowered, if he is merely "suspected" of harbouring intentions or of doing something which may, in the opinion of the latter, jeopardise the "safety of the realm." Not only this, but the person so arrested, without trial or without being informed of any charge against him at all, is liable to be imprisoned for an indefinite limit of time at the pleasure of the executive authority. He has not the right of appeal to any court nor has any court the power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* on his account. While such is the severity of the war legislation in India, in Great Britain under the Defence of the Realm Act an Advisory Committee, presided over by a High Court Judge, has been constituted, to whom an appeal may lie from any person interned under the new statute. But the British public do not seem to be satisfied even with this safeguard, if we are to believe the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Referring to the recent decision of the Lord Chief Justice in the case of Arthur Zadig, a naturalised British subject, who has been interned under the Defence of the Realm Act, and for whose production in Court an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made and rejected, the correspondent states that no decision in the courts for several generations has excited such comments as have been evoked by the Zadig case. The correspondent writes:—

The matter is not free from technicalities, but it can be put in this way: The *habeas corpus* writ is of immemorial origin, and, as the judges answered to the House of Lords as long ago as 1758, "absolutely necessary to the liberty of the subject." In times of grave national peril the *Habeas Corpus* Acts have been temporarily suspended to a limited extent, and it is arguable that such a course is warranted by the present posture of affairs. But in every such case the suspension has been effected by the express enactment of Parliament, and I find amazement among some lawyers that the High Court should decide that this grave interference with the liberty of the subject can be empowered by a regulation under an Order in Council.

The Lord Chief Justice justified himself in rejecting the application by observing that "regulations of this character were regulations which Parliament gave power to the King in Council to pass, and, therefore, the regulation in question was valid," but the counsel for Zadig was probably right in urging that, when the Defence of the Realm Act was passed, not a single person who was a party to its passing imagined that he was allowing the liberty of Englishmen to be restricted without any trial at all.

Notes of the Day.

Strikes During the War.

Two notable utterances were published in England during Mail week on the ethics of strikes during war time. The first is by Mr. G. K. Chesterton. He begins by pointing out that "there are to-day thousands upon thousands of poor men fighting for freedom abroad, who have a right to have their say in any fight for freedom at home. The return of these men will make an entirely new world, a new epoch in English history." He goes on:—

It will be the end of what I may call the gentry's monopoly of militarism. There has hung about all our modern industrialism an impression that only a man of the employing class could really ride a horse, or know right end of a gun, or even travel in a foreign country. It will be simply impossible to adopt this tone of superiority towards men covered with the scars of Landrecies and Neuve Chapelle.

"Endure While the War Lasts."

"Nothing can save our Society," declares Mr. Chesterton, "from death, except an interval, of reform so drastic as to deserve the name of a revolution. But, he adds, let us be off with the old war before we are on with the new.

Therefore my serious advice to all those who hope for social justice is, in this particular military problem, as positive, though as temporary, as the problem itself,—my advice to them is to be above suspicion. It is to do everything they can for the country, and dare their enemies to say afterwards that they were unprofitable servants. It is to endure while the war lasts, and cease to endure when the war ceases. And let any who have misused them hear in the bells that are rung for peace a new noise of alarum.

The Duty of Trades Unionists.

Mr. Ben Tillett, the famous Labour Leader, is equally emphatic as to the duty of the working man during the war. He appeals to his fellow trade-unionists not to be led away with the idea that this war is "a mere move in the capitalist game." This is a serious, a ferocious, and a long-prepared attack upon liberty as we understand it, and as regards strikes, Mr. Tillett says:—

There have been labour disputes and strikes since the war began. I do not say there has been no cause for these strikes and disputes. But speaking strictly for myself and giving my personal opinion, I say advisedly, and [illegible] that whoever is responsible for inducing men to strike at the present [illegible], or who participates in a strike,—whether it be workmen employed in Government departments or of others,—is undertaking a very grave responsibility.

"I would ask them to remember that they are not jeopardising the persons or the powers of the capitalists. They are jeopardising the lives and limbs of the members of their own class. It is sad enough to think that our brave men are being killed and maimed every day by the enemy. But that these men should be assassinated by the neglect and indifference of their own fellow-workmen and fellow-countrymen would be the worst and the most unforgivable tragedy of all."

No Drawn War.

Mr. H. G. Wells recently contributed to the "Daily Chronicle some articles, in which he suggested that the war was now in a state of deadlock which could be terminated only by the exhaustion or collapse of one or other of the belligerents. A number of people at once jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Wells had joined the "call it a draw", school of pacifists. Mr. Wells has since written to the "Daily Chronicle," repudiating any such assumption. "I thought I made it clear," he says,

"that so far as I could judge, it was Germany which was to be exhausted first, and Germany which, in view of French gallantry and Russian and British toughness, was most likely to begin the squealing. At the same time someone else,—somewhere else,—seems to have thrown out the idea that this war will end in a 'draw.' That is an altogether different proposition, to which I do not subscribe. I believe we are going to win this war as firmly as I did on the day that war was declared,—much more firmly. . . . This war, because of our unscientific methods, our wastefulness, our administrative pettiness, and our contempt and distrust of novelty, is going to be a vastly longer, slower, bloodier, and more distressing business than I expected it to be. Apart from that, I have not changed any opinion I have ever expressed about it."

New Zealand's Splendid Record.

The stability of the British Empire has never been so strikingly proved as by this war,—though, of course, there never was a doubt about it. A certain amount of help from the Dominions and India in case of need was always expected, but the solidarity of sentiment,—the willingness to make sacrifices not smaller than those of England,—exhibited in the contributions of the various parts of the Empire is something which even the most sanguine of Imperialists never dreamt of. "The New Statesman" publishes some statistics showing that the sacrifices of New Zealand exceed proportionately even exceed those of the Mother Country,—especially when it is recalled that the population from which the New Zealand soldiers are drawn is only just over a million. Thirty-four thousand men (which is equivalent to 1,420,000 from the United Kingdom) have already left New Zealand. By June another 15,000 (equivalent to 630,000) will have sailed, whilst a further 12,000 (500,000) will then be in training; making a grand total of over 60,000 (2,550,000). But even this does not represent the full extent of New Zealand's military efforts. From the details of the New Zealand War Census, it appears that, including those already serving, almost exactly 150,000 New Zealanders have definitely declared their willingness to serve, if called upon,—of whom, it is interesting to note, nearly 60,000 are married men. A contribution of 150,000 from the population of New Zealand is equivalent to a contribution of 6,300,000 men from the population of the United Kingdom, which, upto the end of the Mail week, happened to be as nearly as possible the actual number of men in the United Kingdom who have enlisted or attested. "We are entitled to be very proud of our own record," writes the "New Statesman," "but it must be admitted that, considering the remoteness of New Zealand, both from the actual scene and from the interests and passions of the struggle, hers is finer still. It almost reaches the incredible."

The Corporation and the Roads.

The Corporation at its meeting on Monday sanctioned the appointment from England of an expert adviser to the Municipality on road-making. The amendment proposed regarding the appointment of four civil engineers on Rs. 200 per month each for a period of three years was negatived. We consider, however, that before bringing out an expert, the Corporation would have done well to try this experiment for some time. Anyhow, now that the Corporation has come to a final decision, we can only hope that the expert will succeed in applying the science of road-making to practical and profitable use. That the roads badly need improvement is beyond question, though, in our view, they need constant supervision more than improvement.

THE SIRHIND BRIGADE.

A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I enclose a few lines of poetry about our Indian soldiers, which belonged to the same brigade as myself, whilst in France, and if you think they are worth a space in your valuable paper I should feel extremely thankful.—Yours, etc.,

P. McDONAGH, Lance-Corporal,
1st Connaught Rangers.

No. 2, Section Hospital, Poona.

P. S.—I forgot to state that I wrote this whilst in my sick bed in Hospital at Poona.

P. McD.

"THE SIRHIND" BRIGADE.

Away to a far-off-country, some miles across the foam.
To fight for dear old England, they left their native home
From every part of India, they answered to the call
And proved themselves real fighting men, those Indians one and all.
November, 1914, they made the Germans fade
Assisted by the Connaughts, in the brave Sirhind Brigade

CHORUS.

Then here's to the gallent Gurkhas, who never knew no fear
Likewise the Balluchis and Punjabis who were there.
The 59th Wilde's Rifles and the Sikhs their names have made
Amongst those fighting heroes in the brave Sirhind Brigade

On Ypres' bloody battlefield, where the foe were six to one
Those gallant Indian fighters, never flinched but marched right on.
The French Algerians on the left, the Connaughts on the right did shine
The H. L. I., a grand old corps, and the Indians in one line.
Through shot and shell and gas as well, a headlong way they made,
And kept the old flag flying, in the brave Sirhind Brigade

On battlefields far from their homes, their lonely graves are seen.
Along with British heroes, whose comrades they have been,
Side by side they fought and died, their lives for England gave.
Now a little cross above the ground, points out a soldier's grave.
May the Lord have mercy on their souls Although their bodies fade,
Their deeds shall live in history, in the brave Sirhind Brigade.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

In quoting an extract from the "Statesman," regarding the late Mr. Harvey Jones, we unfortunately repeated an error made by our contemporary, to the effect that the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris "had withdrawn from business in India." This was obviously an oversight on the part of the "Statesman," the word "India" being substituted for "Calcutta." Although the Bank's Calcutta branch was closed some years ago, the Bombay Office has been continuously open for upwards of half a century. We regret having reproduced the error.

FODDER SCARCITY IN JHALAWAR.

Mr. T. D. Sanghvi, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana, Kathiawad and Cutch, Bombay, writes stating that Mr. Tudor Owen, Political Agent to the Governor at Jhalawar, has come to Bombay in connection with the cattle pond opened at Jhalawar owing to the great scarcity of fodder prevailing there and that Mr. Owen has aked the Committee of the Famine Relief Fund to help him with funds. Mr. Owen will be in Bombay till Thursday. The Honorary Secretaries of the Famine Relief Fund, therefore, request the public to come to the aid of the Committee with liberal donations to the Fund.

The Sind Women's branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has now organised 600 workers in Karachi alone, besides many more in the districts of Sind and an enormous quantity of work is being received daily at the depot.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COUNTER OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH RECAPTURE DOUAUMOUNT

DECISIVE SUCCESS IN EGYPT

ARMED MERCHANTMEN TO BE SUNK AT SIGHT.

The French Premier in the Lobby of the Chamber gave a graphic description of the recapture of Douaumont. He said that the French furious counter-offensive came unawares and the Germans abandoned Douaumont, Champneuville and Poivre Hill.

At dusk the Germans made several attempts to carry the village of Douaumont. Their efforts broke against the resistance of the French troops who were not shaken by the most furious assaults.

A French official statement affirms that the total French captured by the Germans in the recent fighting was not 5,000 although the Germans claimed 10,000 prisoners on the 25th February.

The German Commandant at Kermanshah committed suicide on the entry of the Russians.

Germany has instructed Count Bernstorff to inform the United States that the Lusitania assurances apply only to unarmed merchantmen. Germany contends that armed merchantmen are subject to destruction without warning, and submarine commanders have been instructed to begin operations at mid-night yesterday.

On Saturday morning General Lukin's column in Egypt attacked an enemy column at Agagia. The enemy were completely routed and fleeing in scattered parties pursued by the British cavalry. Enver Pasha's brother Nuri Bey, who commanded the enemy column, was killed and his lieutenant Gaafar was wounded and made prisoner.

An Armenian priest is said to have seen 13,000 Armenians massacred at Mush after the fall of Erzerum.

FURIOUS FRENCH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

FORMIDABLE POSITION RECAPTURED.

ENEMY ATTACK STOPPED DEAD.

HEROI CFRENCH FIGHT WITH FRENZY.

GERMANS ABANDON IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.

M. Briand in the Lobby of the Chamber, gave a graphic description of the recapture of Douaumont.

The enemy had advanced to Champneuville and Douaumont and thought they had captured a formidable position at the cost of enormous sacrifices when suddenly they were swept by a French curtain of fire and fusilades from machine guns. Then a corps held in reserve, which was quite fresh, took the Germans by surprise and the enemy attack stopped dead. The fighting assumed titanic proportions. Thrice the Germans came back and thrice the heroic French, fighting with absolute frenzy, drove them back. The French batteries, heavy and light, ploughed bloody furrows through the enemy's ranks till they were exhausted and mown down and the German lines broke.

The French furious counter-offensive came unawares and the Germans abandoned Douaumont, Champneuville and Poivre Hill.

The French resumed the advantage and were masters of the field.

FURIOUS ASSAULTS ON DOUAUMONT.

ALL BREAK AGAINST FRENCH RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.

A communiqué says: North of Verdun bombardment continued intense especially in the central sector and towards the right. There was no fresh attempt on Poivre Hill but at dusk the Germans made several attempts to carry the village of Douaumont. Their efforts broke against the resistance of our troops who were not shaken by the most furious assaults.

The communiqué says that the situation is unchanged at Fort Douaumont which remains closely surrounded.

Fighting has been less furious on the plateaux northward of Vaux.

The Germans were more active in Woevre last evening.

The railway station at Eix was taken and retaken but remains in our possession. All attempts to drive us from Hill 255, south-east of Eix failed. A German attack further southward against Manheulles failed completely. Our artillery is energetically coping with the enemy's bombardment along the entire front as a whole. We bombarded several enemy cantonments in the Vosges and also the German organisations facing Steenstrate.

A German coup-de-main succeeded in penetrating some elements of an advanced trench and a support trench at Navarin Farm in Champagne.

GERMAN BOASTS CONTRADICTED.

LESS THAN 5,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A French official statement affirms that the total French captured by the Germans in the recent fighting was not 5,000 although the Germans claimed 10,000 prisoners on the 25th February.

The German announcement of the capture of Champneuvelle is untrue.

The Germans also boasted of the capture of the armoured Fort Douaumont. This was dismantled during the first month of the war. It contained neither a gun, nor an infantryman and the French to-day are beyond it.

LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL AT AMBALA.

AN INDIAN BANKER'S GIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBALA, Feb. 29.

Colonel Dallas yesterday laid the foundation stone of Lord Roberts' memorial in the presence of a distinguished assembly including all civil and military officers of the station and a large number of Indian gentlemen. Lala Benarsidass, banker and rais, who is erecting the memorial at his own cost enlarged upon the services of Lord Roberts whom he described as the spirit incarnate of the Indian army. The memorial is the outcome of Lala Benarsidass' personal relations with Lord Roberts. The function was followed by an evening party given by Lala Benarsidass' in honour of Colonel Dallas who retires from the Commissionership of the Ambala division.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

ENEMY COLUMN ROUTED AT AGAGIA.

ENVER PASHA'S BROTHER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

An official message from Cairo says General Lukin's column, consisting of South Africans, yeomanry and territorial artillery, yesterday morning attacked the enemy's column under Nuri and Gaafar at Agagia, fifteen miles south-east of Barrami.

By 3-30 the enemy were completely routed and fleeing in scattered parties pursued by our cavalry.

At four o'clock aeroplanes reported them eight miles south-west of Agagia, still being pursued.

A STRONG POSITION CAPTURED.

ENEMY LEAVE 200 DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

General Maxwell reports that Saturday's fight ended in a decisive success.

Muri Bey who is a brother of the Turkish Minister Enver Pasha and who was commanding the enemy, was killed and his chief Lieutenant Gaafar was wounded and taken prisoner.

The enemy left over 200 killed on the ground. The enemy held a strong position.

General Peyton reports that the attack of the South African Light Infantry under General Lukin was completely successful and the charge of the Dorsetshire Yeomanry was brilliant and most effective. It was in this charge that Gaafar was wounded and made prisoner and Muri Bey killed. A machine gun was captured.

The telegraph between Matruh and Baranui has not been completely restored so further details are not yet available.

SALONIKA FRONT.

SITUATION DISCUSSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 25th February:—A British press correspondent at Salonika dealing with the comments on the uselessness and inactivity of the large forces there expresses the opinion that if the enemy do not attack, the Allied War Council will not prohibit General Sarrail from taking the offensive.

This will require the reorganisation of the forces and an adequate supply of mountain artillery and pack transport. Such reorganisation is well under way where it is necessary; but three quarters of the French force is already so organised.

The correspondent admits the difficulties of a frontal attack on an entrenched enemy in a mountainous country, but is of opinion that General Sarrail an old Alpine officer, is able to estimate them.

It is still conceivable that political and other considerations will lead the enemy to attack as a forlorn hope. But they must cross seven miles of swamp and huge wire entanglements before reaching the tiers of trenches on the slopes of the hills. It is almost impossible for the enemy to bring up heavy guns or to find suitable emplacements for them if they were brought.

EVACUATION OF DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 27.

The Italian and Albanian troops and 2,00,000 refugees with all stores evacuated Durazzo prior to the Austrian occupation.

SOUTH TYRONE BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Coote (Unionist) has been returned unopposed for South Tyrone.

GERMANY DEFIANT

LIMITATIONS TO LUSITANIA ASSURANCES.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN TO BE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Germany has instructed Count Bernstorff to inform the United States that the Lusitania assurances apply only to unarmed merchantmen.

It is understood that Germany contends that armed merchantmen are subject to destruction without warning, and submarine commanders have been instructed to begin their nefarious work at midnight, Tuesday.

A VIGOROUS SUBMARINE WAR

BERLIN'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is semiofficially announced in Berlin that a vigorous submarine war will begin at the stated time on the 1st March and that there is no question of deviating from measures.

MALOJA DISASTER.

SINKING ACCIDENTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Feb. 29.

The P. and O. officials here consider the Maloja sinking is purely accidental and due to casting adrift of defence mines during the recent blizzard.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

LASCARS' MAGNIFICENT BEHAVIOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Two more bodies from the Maloja have been washed ashore.

The "Times" Dover correspondent emphasises the coolness of the Lascars whose behaviour is stated to have been magnificent.

LATER.

Of the bodies from the Maloja landed at Dover 13 are females, two boys and there are 29 others.

BANGALORE PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 29.

The Rev. E. A. Nightingale whose name appears in Reuter's first short list of passengers on the Maloja, was on his way to Bangalore from missionary service with the British fleet to take up the Wesleyan chaplaincy here.

Another name, it is feared, may refer to Mr. J. B. Forster, of Forster and Co., Bangalore, who was due to leave London by the P. and O. at the end of February. Much anxiety prevails as to the safety of both.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The French steamer Trignac was sunk in the North Sea on Friday. Five of the crew were rescued, and twenty-six passengers and crew are missing.

The Russian steamer Petshenga has also been sunk. Ffteen of the crew were saved.

2,535,768 CASUALTIES.

GERMAN LOSSES TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Answering a question in the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, gave up to the end of the year:—

The following figures of German casualties.

Killed	588,986
Died of wounds	24,080
Wounded	1,566,549
Missing and prisoners	356,153
Total	2,535,768

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.

CO-OPERATION OF KURDISH CHIEFS.

TURKISH OFFICIALS ALARMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Tribuna's" Athens correspondent says that fugitives from Constantinople state that the Turkish official world is keenly alarmed to learn that Kurdish chiefs are aiding the Russian advance.

The commander of the Turkish Caucasian army, prior to the fall of Erzerum, sent a mission to explain that the situation was critical and that reinforcements and supplies were urgently demanded.

Talaat Bey replied that it was impossible to send reinforcements. A stormy scene followed. Turkey categorically refused to co-operate in the Baghdad campaign unless Germany sent 100,000 men to Constantinople.

AN ARMENIAN PRIEST'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

An Armenian priest saw 13,000 Armenians massacred at Mush after the fall of Erzerum.

CAPTURE OF KERMANSHAH.

COMMANDANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

It is stated in Petrograde that Count Kanitz, the German Commandant at Kermanshah, committed suicide on the entry of the Russians.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

INFLUENTIAL CITY MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A large and influential City meeting at which the Dominions and India were represented, to-day passed an unanimous resolution that in the interests of Imperial trade and commerce and the unity of the Empire it was essential that steps be taken by the Government to enable immediate relief from a double income-tax, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to receive a deputation and that similar representations be made to the Australian Premier and the Overseas Governments.

SOLICITORS AND THE WAR.

HONOURS WON BY MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION.

At a special general meeting of the members of the British Law Society at the Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, on January 28, Mr. R. S. Taylor (the president) stated that 2384 solicitors and 1124 articled clerks were serving at the front, a total of 3508. One hundred and thirty-one solicitors and 76 articled clerks had unfortunately been killed. The following honours had been conferred on members of the profession:—Companions of the Bath, 2; C.M.G., 5; Distinguished Service Order, 5; Military Cross, 13; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 12; mentioned in despatches, 63; twice mentioned in despatches, 5.

In regard to recruiting the president said that the council of the society had represented to the Departmental Committee on Clerical and Commercial Employment that it was essential in the interests of the State that the business of the solicitor should be carried on, and indicating their opinion as to the extent of the staff necessary to carry on that business, and requesting special consideration to cases in which solicitors were carrying on business alone and with small staffs. As the result of a deputation, the Departmental Committee were disposed to the view that such institutions as the council of the society should be regarded as tribunals to deal with applications.

ARAB ROUT NEAR MERSA.

FRONTIER SKIRMISHES IN WEST EGYPT.

SIKHS' GALLANT BAYONET CHARGE.

The first details of the fight on Christmas Day in which a hostile Arab force was dispersed with severe losses near Mersa Matruh (where the Western Egyptian frontier posts are concentrated) are given in the following despatch from Mr. Malcolm Ross, official war correspondent with the New Zealand forces.

They were the first section of a new brigade that had recruited voluntarily in far away New Zealand In their own country they had been well trained. In Egypt they had settled down to more training and to wait the second half of the brigade, but in war it is the unexpected that invariably happens, and the 1st Battalion was suddenly pushed off to the north-western frontier. The Christmas Day that they thought to enjoy quietly in Cairo was spent miles away in the desert attacking and routing a hostile Arab force. With them were the 15th Sikhs, some of the recently arrived Australian Light Horse and English Yeomanry—the two latter mounted.

Mersa Matruh, near where the Zealanders fought. is a little port on the north-western frontier of Egypt. There, at the end of November, the smaller frontier posts at Sollum and Sidi Barni had been concentrated in order to avoid possible causes of friction with the tribes. It lies in an arid zone, with desert sands and barren, rocky hills beyond. Near the shore the water is brackish; inland there are fresh-water wells. German influence has been at work in this region, the Senusi and the neighbouring tribesmen being stirred up to open rebellion by the arch-conspirators of Europe. Early in December a reconnoitring force from Matruh came upon a band of 300 Arabs, who were attacked and driven westward. Of these 35 were killed and seven taken prisoners. The British casualties were 16 killed and three officers and 15 men wounded.

ARAB CAMP SPOTTED BY AEROPLANE.

The New Zealanders reached Matruh in trawlers and sweepers which set sail from Alexandria. The main body of the Arab force was encamped in a rocky donga some seven miles away to the southward. On Christmas Day it was decided to attack the position. The attacking force, consisting of the Sikhs and the New Zealanders, left camp at 4 a.m. and marched for seven miles along a rough road towards the place where the enemy had been spotted by one of our aeroplanes. The guns on the sweepers opened fire and a mountain battery on shore was also in action. The first shell from the sea hit the top of the hill, and the second went just over it where the enemy were congregated amongst the rocks and caves. The enemy replied with a field-piece firing common shell. Three shells landed on the left of the road about a hundred yards from the New Zealanders.

Shortly after dawn the Sikhs advanced, the New Zealand. A Companies reinforcing them. This advance was the signal for a shower of bullets from the Arab snipers, none of whom could be seen. Another section of the New Zealanders was sent to take the donga where the enemy, with his camels, was supposed to be. They advanced quietly in extended order to within 600 or 700 yards of the position and opened a heavy fire. The enemy from hidden positions replied, and bullets were flying all about our men. but were doing little or no damage.

SIKHS' DARING IN A CHARGE.

Our force then advanced to within 400 yards of the enemy. From this position they could see numbers of the enemy sheltering behind rocks and in caves across the donga, and the order was given to charge down and across it. Led by their officers the men went at it with dash and enthusiasm. At the bottom of the donga the little force became bunched up somewhat, and there was a regular fusilade of enemy bullets. In places the side of the donga was steep. and occasionally the men let themselves go and slid down 50ft. at a stretch. In this manner they got within 200 yards of the concealed enemy, and the real fighting began. The Sikhs fought with great dash and courage, standing up boldly in the open and firing. They seemed to disdain cover, and their somewhat reckless daring won the admiration of every New Zealander. Both Sikhs and New Zealanders now began to fall, but no New Zealand officers were killed or wounded.

Finally the British force advanced and drove the enemy out of their position at the point of the bayonet, chasing them away beyond the wells. We captured several prisoners and camels. A number of women and children were discovered hiding in the caves. The Arabs had cut the throats of some of their wounded camels that they could not get away. Our men counted over 200 dead of the enemy, and our total casualties in killed and wounded, including the Indians, were only some 60 or 70.

The section of the Australian Light Horse and some of the English Yeomanry made a sweeping movement on the the left flank. They lost a few men and four of the officers were wounded.. They inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. With darkness, the enemy having been driven off, the attack ceased, and our men and the Indians marched back to camp singing. The New Zealanders had had a "Merry Christmas," and they thoroughly enjoyed it. A wounded non.com. said to me, "It *was* a holiday."

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The social gathering of the St. Xavier's College was held yesterday in the Hall of the College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay, when a large company was present, including Lord Willingdon. After the students had given an academical exhibition, his Excellency gave away the Gymkhana prizes to the successful competitors. The Rev. Father Goodier, Principal of the College, then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency for coming there that afternoon.

His Excellency, in reply, said: In giving you a few remarks from the Governor the first thing I wish to say is this. Lady Willingdon, as you know, was coming here this evening. It is a matter of regret to her, and, I hope, to you that she is not present amongst you this evening. But when I tell you the true story of her absence you will sympathise with her extremely. I was driving with her from Apollo Bunder, when she observed her father's yacht coming into the harbour. She at once turned round and said "Do you think Father Goodier and the students of the St. Xavier's College will let me off, because I ought to see my father?" I think you will forgive her and I hope to take your forgiveness back to her this evening. I am delighted to be amongst you and to be able to tell you as Governor of this Presidency how high is Government recognition of the St. Xavier's College in the educational life of this Presidency. (Applause). I know very well that within the last year or eighteen months this College has had serious difficulties and serious handicaps to go through. The circumstances with regard to that, we all regret but they are circumstances which are entirely inevitable. But I will say, and I think you fully realise, that we take the keenest interest in your institution, and in the work and doings of your college,—as keen an interest as we take in any other College in the Bombay Presidency, and it is my hope and belief that under Father Goodier's careful guidance and that of his professors we shall find the credit and prestige of the St. Xavier's College further enhanced in future years (Applause).

TONE AND ATMOSPHERE.

Now how is it that one can tell as to how a College is getting on? I think you can generally tell it from the tone and atmosphere of the College. And how is it brought about? It is brought about very largely by professors and teachers and by the amount of sympathy and interest they can show in their students. And it is also shown by the behaviour and character of the students themselves. Let me tell you in a few words what I mean. You will all agree that you come to the College to get education in order that that education may fit you for a particular profession or occupation that you are going to take up in your after life. You will also agree that you come here to indulge in physical exercise and athletics which give you courage and endurance, and, as when a fellow makes a hundred runs, a strong spirit of self-denial. Another thing you have got to learn, and it is an important thing to learn is that when you leave college you leave it as a true gentleman. I shall tell you what I mean. What I mean by being a gentleman is this that you will never tell a lie, that you have got a high sense of honour and a high sense of principle and that you are clean in all your doings, and that you mean to deal in the right way with all about you. There is something further. I would say to the student who is coming out of college that he ought to be good-mannered. I have said before, and I will say again to-night, for I believe absolutely from my experience of this country that the Indian is by instinct the best-mannered race in the world (Applause). Yes, but I am inclined to think this too,—and I want you to beware,—I am inclined to think that his extremely good manners almost very often incline him when he is in conversation, always to be anxious to say what the person he is talking to wants him to say. I don't think this is a sound position. Be as well-mannered as you can, but be perfectly fearless in the expression of your opinion and don't be afraid of public or private opinion with regard to those opinions if you think you are right. If you remember these things from the Governor, I think when you come out of the college, you will be useful and influential citizens of the Bombay Presidency. I will just go a little further and say from my personal experience that when you leave college you become liable to all sorts of temptations and dificiencies,—moral, physical and intellectual which surround every young man when he starts in life. How are you going to resist them? I think you have a very good chance of resisting. First of all, by remembering what I told you with regard to your college life. There is another matter on which I wish to speak to you. I believe a young man will seldom fall a victim to serious temptations if he has real respect and regard for his parents, who have brought him up in a proper way. I believe respect for your parents and your anxiety for them will keep you out of most of the temptations in life.

CO-OPERATION OF SYMPATHY.

There is another matter which will always come into your after-life. You will have many difficulties to solve in your mind,—difficulties of social nature and difficulties of political kind. I do ask you this evening that whenever you have got a difficult matter that you have got to solve, think it out carefully for yourself, exercise your own judgment, don't be carried away by specious arguments or irresponsible views that you may hear and do what is good for the welfare and progress of your country (Hear, hear). In all political questions let me ask you to do this. Study carefully the history of your country and more particularly have regard to the particular incidents that are going on, the convulsions I may almost call them, owing to this war in the whole of the civilised world. I wonder whether you, young men, have ever considered why you and I can go about in India, doing our ordinary avocations, why business and trade continues, why apparently at all events we are in complete peace although we know that we are fighting for our lives. It is because, we belong to the British Empire (Applause). And have you, young men, never felt a thrill of pride when you read and hear, as I have read and heard that your fellow-countrymen and my fellow-countrymen are fighting together shoulder to shoulder for the great cause of justice and equity between nations? Have you never felt a certain amount of pathetic satisfaction in learning that there are thousands of women in the Presidency who are working together and trying to do something to relieve the sufferings of those who are fighting our battles in the various battlefields? I hope you love your country and that you want to do everything in your power for the good of the country. I want you to believe that I love my country and in my humble way I try to do what I can for the welfare of my countrymen. But there is something bigger than that love; if not, why am I and many other Englishmen I know of are in India at the present time? We are here in order that we may try and encourage that closer co-operation between every part of the British Empire,—co-operation of sympathy, of mutual understanding and of mutual endeavour,—a co-operation, I hope, which will sweep away all the difficulties which have very often been in our path hitherto. Now I ask you, young men, to help the Empire forward on these lines. I ask you to remember these few words which I have given you to-night, words which come from the very heart of your Governor, and words which I hope you will believe come from one who takes a real interest in your future career. I trust most sincerely that every one of you, who are in St. Xavier's College, will prove in every action of your life, when you leave the college, that you are a credit to your college, to your country and to the whole of the British Empire. (Loud Applause).

THE BANQUET.

A banquet was subsequently held when Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presided. After the loyal toasts had been enthusiastically drunk, Mr. Sethna proposing the toast of St. Xavier's College, said:—

I see before me a very representative gathering consisting not only of young ladies and young men who claim a direct connection with the college at the present day but others who have left the college quite recently or a few years back and who are now busily engaged in different spheres of work endeavouring to carve out, I trust in the great majority of cases, very successful careers for themselves but there are still more some others whose memory of their college days takes them as far back as 25 or 30 years or longer, men of whom it may be said that their best working days are nearly over. But whether old or young we all rejoice to meet together again to-night in honor of the college where we have spent or are spending some of the happiest years of our lives and to which we owe in a large measure what successes we may have achieved. In this connection I fear I must plead guilty to the charge of having absented myself from these annual gatherings oftener perhaps than I could have reasonably excused myself. The offence on my own adimssion becomes severer when I submit that there is perhaps no one else in this large company who can claim a closer and a more intimate connection with institutions bearing the name of St. Xavier's College than myself because of the fact that from the time I commenced the English alphabet up to my Matriculation I was in St. Xavier's at Calcutta and I subsequently graduated from St. Xavier's in Bombay fully 28 years ago. I hope, however, to make amends in the future for having played truant in the past. If I did stay away it was because at times I felt that there was not enough in the theme nor enthusiasm to substantiate the annual gathering. I frankly acknowledge I am now of a different opinion for the enthusiasm that prevails this evening is convincing enough and makes us believe that we are members of a scattered yet happy family who are brought together from near and far without making any distinctions except that of age and the aristocracy of gray hair which we all inherit in our turn but which no one is too eager to anticipate.

The history of our college is one continued record of progress and success due to the hopeful wisdom and tireless energy of the long line of professors who have controlled its management. Let us hope the future has still brighter things in store. The doors of St. Xavier's College were opened to lady students only three years ago and it speaks volumes for its popularity that we already possess more lady students than does the Elphinstone which is admittedly the oldest of all colleges in the Western Presidency. We shall be approaching our Jubilee within the next three or four years and I for one will not be surprised if by then the number of our students reaches four figures and our existing buildings require further extensions.

The college is at present under the able rectorship of Father Goodier who in spite of his not very long connection has already established a reputation in our midst. The Academy this evening is I take it due to his initiative. The authorities have recently requisitioned the services of three English lady professors holding high degrees from the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. This is a departure which if it has proved costly to the college is I need hardly say greatly appreciated by all concerned. The professors of this college do not merely coach us up for University examinations. They prepare us for the larger school and college of the world and prepare us well. There is something in the training one receives here which enables people to detect a Xavierite whenever they come across one, just as surely as some of you can spot an Oxford from a Cambridge graduate. What one detects in a Xavierite and the favourable impression he creates around him is that of strength of character determination to do his best and succeed and prove himself a good and useful citizen. I must not prolong my remarks in this laudatory strain either in regard to our professors or to students lest others expect that we think a little too much of ourselves. Nothing could be further from the truth. Yet I need not assure them that it is our one boast that an overweening modesty is the leading Xavierite attribute. And now let me conclude by saying that we must look upon it as a great privilege to meet together once a year to renew our pledge of fealty to our college. The tie that binds us to it is one of the purest since it is that which unites us also with our youth; it is also one of the happiest for it binds us to the days when we looked forward and not backward for "in hope there is nothing to regret while in retrospect there is a touch of autumn and a premonition of winter."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast of St. Xavier's College in whose grounds we have gathered once again, at whose breast we have been nurtured, whose fair fame is our glory and whose prosperity is our success.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain C. Bethell, Yorks L. I.
Captain S. Cullimore, South Wales Borderers.
Captain J. A. Walker, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. E. Atkinson, Durham L. I.
Lieut. V. C. Mayne, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Goodfellow, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Green, Shropshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. G. Gataere, West Ridings.
Captain P. Hammond, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Cadell, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. U. Ross, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Stanton, West Kents
Second-Lieut. W. L. Wigan, West Kents.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H. S. Carter, Lancs Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. Pratt, Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. Cullis-Browne, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J. P. Day, Durham L. I.
Captain W. P. Gill, Durham L. I.
Captain R. Fridlington, Irish Rifles.
Captain O. C. Radford, Royal Rifles.
Captain W. K. Tillie, West Kents.
Lieut. A. C. Dawson, Liverpools.
Lieut. R. G. Dodson, West Yorks.
Lieut. J. G. Schon, Engineers.
Lieut. C. H. Waldron, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Buckley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Wilemans, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Cowie, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Parsloe, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Dorrington, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. N. Hudson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. McMullan, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Malone, Cheshires.

ADVICE TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

DO NOT HESITATE TO DO MANUAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Sibpur Engineering College this afternoon, addressed some words of advice to the students. He said that though it was said that Indians lacked the power of initiative and administrative ability he was confident there was nothing inherent in their blood permanently disqualifying them from becoming sound and practical engineers. Bengal had produced brilliant men in every other department of life and he appealed to the students to wipe out the reproach in the field of engineering and to prove that they in their chosen profession could achieve the same success as had been attained by their countrymen in other professions. Sir Rajendra advised the students not to hesitate to do manual work. They could never hope to gain practical experience unless they used their hands whenever occasion arose. He laid much stress on practical education and said that notwithstanding their high college education they could learn a good deal from ordinary practical workmen. He was sure that zeal, devotion to duty, true sense of responsibility combined with strong common sense and high moral character would enable them to climb to the top of the ladder, but they would find that to gain that position they would have no time at the beginning of their careers to be mixed up in politics or saddled and burdened with family affairs. In conclusion, he impressed upon them that although they should justly be proud of their University degree, they should not yet regard themselves as engineers. They should look upon these degrees and diplomas as passports entitling them to enter into the arena of engineering. It would be only after years of careful study and hard work, taking advantage and making most of every opportunity of increasing their knowledge from practical work, that would entitle them to be regarded as experts.

WAR AND INDIAN COMMERCE

SPEECH AT BENGAL CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart in the course of the presidential address said:—"We may record with thankfulness that in spite of the great war the year has been a prosperious one for Calcutta and its chief industries. Business has been often difficult. It has naturally decreased in volume in most directions, but it has probably shown as a rule a somewhat better margin of profit towards the close of the year. There has been a marked recrudescence in Calcutta and Bengal of dacoities and political crime. Our Government have been very long suffering and very lenient but it is understood that they now possess full powers to take drastic measures. Should these prove necessary the Government will have full support of the commercial community."

Regarding the Volunteer question the president continued: "What is required is a European trained force anxiliary to the regular army for use in case of emergency and this is not available and cannot be relied upon to become available under the present voluntary system. The incidence of this system is too unequal and under it the "slacker" escapes almost as lightly as the actual shirker. No disparagement is intended of the excellent work which the volunteers have done not only since the war broke out but for many years before it. The simple fact is that the voluntary system has not been proved adequate to deal with possible requirements and that something more is therefore necessary. European public opinion throughout India, I may say throughout the East, is practically unanimous and your committee will press the views of the Chamber upon the Government and will urge the Government not to lose this golden opportunity of reorganising and enormously increasing the value of the auxiliary forces."

With reference to the complaint that India is not doing enough in the war, Mr. Stewart said: "It is not unfair to point out that the Government of India already last year budgetted a considerable sum for the war and I shall not be surprised myself if this is found to have been largely exceeded. They have also to make heavy advance payments on behalf of the Home authorities for war purposes. These are of course recoverable but in the meantime they must prove a serious drain on India's current balances. What more in the absence of funds the Indian Government can do in the meantime it is not easy to see and I believe that taking all circumstances into account it will be admitted that the primary duty of the Indian Government is to continue to ensure peace and as far as possible prosperity in India. Beyond that it does appear to me at least that after the war there will certainly be political readjustments and that these may involve a redistribution of its burden possibly with retrospective financial effect so far as India is concerned. And this one thing further I will say that after the war Indian naval affairs mus be put on an entirely different and more satisfactory basis and India should undoubtedly make a substantial contribution towards the upkeep of the Imperial Navy for the value received. Our great jute mill industry has rendered inestimable service to the empire and has more than once earned expressed gratitude of the Secretary of State and of Lord Kitchener himself by supplying war bags at price very much below the open market rate and very much lower than that paid by the Government elsewhere. Our steamship lines have also been publicly thanked by the Secretary of State for carrying these war bags at little more than third of the current rate of freight. Our workshops, our ship-yards and every other place that can do it at all are busily engaged in trying to increase the output of munitions. Our men and especially our women are doing really splendid work for Lady Carmichael's Fund. Many have already gone out as nurses and many more are anxious to go. Most of us, old and young, who are in any way fit for it have joined one or the other of the local Volunteer Corps. And finally I doubt if there are many more of us who can be spared to go and fight and have not already gone."

TAX ON JUTE.

I do not believe that an Indian war loan as such would prove a success though I am certain that there is plenty of money available if the authorities are willing to pay for it and as to taxation, we must just wait until to-morrow. One tax has been suggested so frequently both at Home and out here that it at last may be mentioned to-day and that is the export tax on jute. We must remember that our jute has made its way all over the world by its cheapness and on its comparative cheapness it must stand or fall. None the less taking the proposed tax as a means of raising revenue it is not at all an unattractive proposition. It would bring in many lakhs of rupees and I do not believe, although I am not a jute expert, that it would either damage the industry out here or provoke more attempts abroad at retaliations and substitution than have been probably under experiment already; but if it is intended as a means of punishing Germany, I do not think much of it. You will remember it that overwhelmingly dependent India is and always must be on her exports of produce and raw materials and further that it must be for very many years before she can supply even a fair proportion of her home requirements and that incidentally it will not particularly suit Great Britain when she can do so. I am sure that most of us who have probably been free-traders all our lives, at least so far as India is concerned, are prepared to decide it not by formula and precept but according to the needs of the Empire and of India. The future in Europe of the Germanic Powers must of course be settled internationally. It will be the task of the Allies to punish the German peoples for their blood guiltiness and to free them from that accursed yoke of Pan-Prussian blood and iron. It may be by resoluting them into their residential elements of half a century or more ago. But no one can foresee what concatenation of circumstances the future may bring about and neither Providence nor policy will permit 120 millions of extraordinarily effective human beings to be stamped into nothingness for all time. Germany cannot be left a festering sore in the centre of Europe. She too must be allowed to recuperate in due course but only after the rest of the belligerents.

GERMANS IN INDIA.

But as regards the Germans in India, I couple Austrians with Germans for brevity's sake the situation as diagnosed from the history of the case is so different as to necessitate special attention and separate treatment. It seems that under war legislation every German in India and all hostile firms that have been closed down, will be able to resume business operations six months after peace has been declared. Such reversion to status *quo ante* is in the opinion of your committee unthinkable. It is far from the mind of your committee to suggest a policy under which business relations between India and Germany should be prohibited. They are neither so altruistic, so ignorant of human nature as to tamper unnecessarily with a trade which in the year before the war broke out reached an aggregate value of £36 millions sterling and accounted for 14.6 per cent of the total Indian exports and 9.3 per cent of the total imports. Any such attempt would be bound to affect most seriously the Indian exports and in consequence depreciate our currency. Your committee's ideal is that all German business in India should be transacted by British subjects and all exports and imports carried in British steamers. They would at any rate demand that no facilities be given to German steamers coming to India which are not available freely to all British steamers going to Germany. To this provision they attack utmost importance. If it is subsequently decided to the inerests of the Empire and of India that Germans should be allowed to make a fresh start here it should be only after the most distinct line of cleavage, sufficient and considerable interval of time and on an entirely new basis. And in such a case it would be necessary to provide for their stringent control and they should be taxed to meet its cost. They should be resisted personally and linconsed for trade purposes only. They should be prohibited from owning land for establishing banks, companies, or factories or acquiring controlling interests in such nor should they be allowed to form clubs, associations or societies of any kind. This, gentlemen, is in brief the outline of the policy which your committee have recommended and they trust that you will endorse it.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

To-day's share market opened with considerable activity in jute mill shares and a large number changed hands in the morning at full rates. There was some slackening off in the buying in the afternoon but no set-back in prices and the market closed fairly steady all round. There was no special feature of interest outside jute shares. The usual small group of coal shares changed hands at steady rates. In other directions the market was dull.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10-4; Damuda 16; Kuardi 13; Pench Velley 250-8; Raneegunge 29, 29-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 362, 363, 360 s.l.; Auckland (ord.) 262 to 264; Barnagore (ord.) 96, 97, 97-8; Clive (ord.) 113-8, 114, 115 x.d.; Dalhousie (ord.) 242, 245; Delta (ord.) 405, 406, 407, 404; Empire (ord.) 25-14 to 26-4; Fort William (pref.) 123; Fort Gloster (ord.) 361, 362, 359, 360; Gourepore (ord.) 410, 411; Gourepore (pref.) 104; Hooghly (ord.) 37-12, 38, 38-4; Kamarhatty (ord.) 332, 333, 331 s.l.; Kankuarra (ord.) 412, 413, Kelvin (ord.) 386 to 393, 386; Kinnison (pref.) 119, 120; Lawrence (ord.) 243 to 248; New Central (ord.) 319, 320; Northbrook (ord.) 24-4; Reliance (pref.) 110; Soorah (ord.) 135, 136; Standard (ord.) 292, 296; Standard (pref.) 110, Union (ord.) 364, 365, 366.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Coy. 90, 91; Champran Sugar 122; Titaghur Paper (ord.) 77-8, 78.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 83-6 to Rs. 83-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 83-12 to Rs. 83-14.

LORD CURZON.

The special correspondent of the "New York World" writes to his paper in December last thus:—"There is again a report that Lord Curzon of Kedleston is about to marry, afer a few months, an American—Mrs. Alfredo Duggan, whose husband died recently. Mrs. Duggan is extremely handsome and has a large fortune. Her late husband was not seen much in society, where his wife has been an admired figure. She is a Tennesseenan and a Catholic. Mr. Alfredo Duggan drew his fortune from the Argentine, but he had lived for many years in Paris and more recently in London. Lord Curzon has been mentioned before as being likely to end his widowechood, but his friends declare that none of the other affairs looked so serious as this one. If he does become engaged it will create no small interest—but them Sir Edward Carson has shown him the way."

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers.

B 20

PRIVILEGED LIBEL.

UNTRUE REPORT OF A TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Judgment was given on Jan. 31, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Loreburn, Lords Atkinson and Parker of Waddington in the appeal brought by the London Association for the Protection of Trade and John Henry Haward, the secretary, the respondents being Messrs. Greenlands (Limited), drapers and general furnishers, of Hereford. It arose, says the "Standard," out of an action brought by the respondents against the association and Arthur Wilmshurst, of Hereford, to recover damages for libel. The alleged libel consisted of certain statements made by the association to one of its members as to the financial position of Messrs. Greenlands, (Limited). Lord Alverstone, then Lord Chief Justice, directed judgment to be entered against Wilmshurst for £750 and against the association for £1,000.

The Court of Appeal, to which Wilmshurst did not appeal, made an order for a new trial on the grounds that verdicts and judgments for different amounts ought not to have been entered, and that the damages against the association were excessive. They declined to enter judgment for the association, which now appealed to the House of Lords, and contended that the words complained of were published on a privileged occasion.

During the argument last sittings the House was confronted with a most unsatisfactory technicality, because, in considering whether a new trial should be ordered, it would have to take into account the fact that, in such an event, there would be an immediate answer in the fact that the judgment standing against Wilmshurst would be the subject of the new trial, although he had not appealed, and the case was accordingly adjourned for his attendance. Mr. Wilmshurst having agreed to the suggestion the House reserved judgment.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Association for the Protection of Trade was an unincorporate body regulated by certain rules. In answer to the request of the secretary, Mr. Wilmshurst furnished a statement regarding Messrs. Greenlands, which was slightly altered by the secretary, and by him published to Mr. Shand Kydd. It was this publication that was the subject of the present proceedings.

MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS.

The grave and essential feature of the libel was this:—It stated that there were heavy debentures charged on the assets of the company to the amount of £36,100, but that for the credit asked they might be taken as a fair trade risk. This statement was inaccurate in very material respect. The sum of £36,100 was not in fact charged upon the assets of the company, but two sums of £18,100 and £18,000. The former secured by specific mortgage and the other by mortgage debentures were charged upon the real and leasehold property which the company owns. The whole of the stock-in-trade of the company, their book debts, their goodwill, and all their floating assets were entirely free from any mortgage whatever, and constituted a large and valuable property.

The evidence, which was uncontradicted, established that this company was in an exceptionally strong financial position, and had carried on a large and very successful business for some time past. The obvious inauendo, therefore, of the libel, and the actual statement of fact that it made, were both inaccurate, and the only question that arose was whether the circumstances under which it was published constituted a privileged occasion, and thus threw upon the plaintiff the burden of proving that the publication was maliciously made. In his opinion they did.

His lordship then dealt with the law of privilege, and in conclusion said there were some circumstances which he believed weighed with Lord Loreburn in the opinion which he entertained that this communication in the present case ought not to be protected. He need not say with what uneasiness he found himself unable to accept his view. To his mind, the first of these considerations applied to determining the question whether the publication of the libel by Wilmshurst to Hadwen was made on a privileged occasion, and it was not this libel which was sued on, and the latter was relevant only on the question of malice. For these reasons he thought that the learned trial judge, when once he held there was no evidence of malice on the part of Hadwen, should have held as against him that the action had failed.

Earl Loreburn agreed that Hadwen was entitled to judgment. He expressed his strong feeling that Messrs. Greenlands had been cruelly defamed, and that they might have lost a remedy to which they were entitled by a miscarriage at the hearing, more difficult to repair than any he had met with in his former experience. He believed that they had acted wisely in seeking a final decision even on imperfect material so as to end this litigation, and though the decision was adverse to them, they had at least had the satisfaction of amply vindicating their good fame which had been so unjustly assailed.

The other noble and learned lords, who all agreed that the association could not be sued, delivered judgment to the like effect.

Accordingly the order of the Court of Appeal was reversed, and judgment entered for Hadwen in the action, the respondent to pay the costs of the appeal to this House.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by Distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 841.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism,—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism.

D. 27

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE RAJNAGAR MILL OF AHMEDABAD

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

MANGALDÁS GIRDHARLAL v. NAVALSHANKAR NARSIPRASAD AND ANOTHER, OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS OF THE RAJNAGAR MILL.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who passed an order for the respondents.

The Rajnagar Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, or Ahmedabad, got into difficulties and went into voluntary liquidation. The voluntary liquidators agreed to sell to Mangaldas Girdharlal, the appellant, the mill belonging to the Company on certain terms. In accordance with that agreement the voluntary liquidators handed over possession of the mill to the present appellant on the first July, 1912. On the 22nd July 1912 an application was made to put the Company into compulsory liquidation. In consequence of that application the Court directed the liquidators not to complete the sale till further orders. These orders were given on the 27th July 1914 sanctioning the sale.

The official liquidators asked the opponent Mangaldas to pay the monies due under the agreement of sale of the Mill between the voluntary liquidators and the opponent in June 1912. As he refused to pay the present suit was brought.

There was no dispute as to the principal but there was agreement that of the purchase price Rs. 2,17,000 less Rs. 1,875, i.e., Rs. 2,15,125 should be left on deposit in the Mill of the appellant bearing 6 per cent. interest from the 1st January 1913. The net result of the transactions as far as this case was concerned was that on the 1st January 1913, the opponent became liable to pay Rs. 2,15,125 by annual instalments of Rs. 43,000 with interest on the balance at 6 per cent. The appellant objected to paying interest, because he said that the sale deed was not completed on the due date and because the precarious nature of his tenure caused him loss and anxiety.

The District Judge held that the appellant was bound to pay the interest. He further observed: "There really seems nothing in the contentions of the opponent. He has retained possession of the Mill and has received the benefit of it. The failure of the Company to execute the conveyance due to causes beyond their control had not damaged the opponent in any way. Nor is it possible that the proceedings can have rendered his position precarious. It might have been open to him to repudiate the contract of sale if he had liked but as he adhered to it for his own purposes he ought to be bound by its terms in their entirety. I therefore order that the opponent is liable to pay the Applicants 12 907-8-0 rupees being the interest at 6 per cent. on 217,000 rupees, minus 1,875 is equal to 215,125 from 1st January, 1913, to 1st January, 1914, and 1,677 rupees interest on 43,000 rupees from 1st January, 1914, to 25th August, 1914. Interest on 12,907 rupees upto 25th August 1914, is disallowed. But interest on that amount unless amount paid within one month of present order will be payable. Opponent must pay costs."

Their Lordships in dismissing the appeal observed that the District Judge was right in allowing the interest. There was no reason why the interest should not be paid.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT OF SPECIE BANK SHARES.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE STANDARD BANK, LTD. v. (1) BIRDICHAN JIVRAJ, (2) OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF BUNSIDHAR MANGTALAL, INSOLVENT.

The plaintiff bank sued the defendants for a sum of Rs. 1,57,665-13-7 being the balance of amount lent and advanced to one Bunsidhar Mangtalal as agent for the 1st defendant on the security of 3,605 shares of the Specie Bank and prayed for an order directing the 1st defendant to indemnify the plaintiffs against the liability incurred by the plaintiffs as contributories in respect of these shares.

The facts of the case as stated in the plaint were as follows:—On the 10th of March, 1913, the plaintiffs advanced to one Bunsidhar Mangtalal a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 on a promissory note at 7 per cent. as security for this advance Bunsidhar deposited 2,500 shares of the Specie Bank with the plaintiffs. A further sum of Rs. 45,000 was advanced in April on the security of 1,000 Specie Bank shares and in October on depositing 105 shares more he was allowed to overdraw in his current account to the extent of Rs. 4,200. The shares were transferred to the plaintiffs' name in the register of the Specie Bank. The plaintiffs collected the dividends on the shares and applied them in reduction of the interest on the said loans. On 3rd October, 1913, the plaintiffs called upon the said Bunsidhar to pay margin-money of Rs. 30,000 as the shares of the Specie Bank had fallen in value and Bunsidhar gave to the plaintiffs two hundis for Rs. 20,000 on which the plaintiffs realised Rs. 19,975 for which they gave credit to Bunsidhar.

On 20th October, 1913, a call for further margin-money to the extent of Rs. 24,500 was made on Bunsidhar but he expressed his inability to make such a payment and promised to deposit further shares but did not do so.

On 25th October, 1913, the plaintiffs again called on Bunsidhar to pay margin-money at the rate of Rs. 10 per share but Bunsidhar having failed to reply to this demand the plaintiffs sold 181 of the shares deposited of which 161 were actually transferred to the purchasers' names in the Indian Specie Bank register before the liquidation.

BUNSIDHAR—AN INSOLVENT.

In or about December, 1913, the Indian Specie Bank was ordered to be wound up. Its shares became worthless. It was expected that the shareholders would be called on in the liquidation to pay the sum of Rs. 50 per shares as uncalled liability. The plaintiffs were advised that as between them and the said bank and its creditors, the plaintiffs would be liable to pay such calls but that as between them and the person borrowing money from them on the said shares such persons would be liable to pay such calls and to keep the plaintiffs indemnified against all calls on the shares. The plaintiffs accordingly filed a suit against Bunsidhar and obtained a decree against him with costs. Before obtaining this decree the plaintiff were informed that in the above transactions Bunsidhar was really acting for the 1st defendant, but in reply to the plaintiffs the 1st defendant assured them that he had no connection with these transactions and the plaintiffs accordingly continued the suit and took a decree against Bunsidhar. Bunsidhar was adjudicated insolvent on 20th February, 1914, and the plaintiff had not recovered from him any part of the decree or costs.

After the said adjudication the plaintiffs discovered that in taking the said loans Bunsidhar was acting as the agent of the 1st defendant and that the shares deposited with the plaintiffs were the shares of the 1st defendant and the hundi given to them was the 1st defendant's hundi. No relief was asked against the second defendant but he was made a party in order that any rights of Bunsidhar against the 1st defendant under the loans may be disposed of.

A "PACCA ADATYA."

The defendant in his written statement denied all knowledge of the loan transactions with Bunsidhar, and did not admit that the shares deposited belonged to him. He submitted that Bunsidhar had no authority or right to borrow the loans from the plaintiffs or to pledge any of his shares with them. He further said that whatever dealings he had with Bunsidhar were with him as "Pacca Adatya" and he could in no sense be said to be an agent. As such "Pacca Adatya" Bunsidhar was himself liable to procure money for doing business for his constituent if the constituent did not supply him with sufficient funds and therefore even if Bunsidhar borrowed money for doing any business on behalf of the defendant he should be deemed to have acted on his own account.

The defendant further contended that the plaintiff having sued Bunsidhar to judgment and having actually obtained a decree against him, could not maintain the suit against the defendant in respect of the same cause of action. He submitted that the plaintiffs having elected to sue the said Bunsidhar and having obtained judgment and decree against him, it was now not competent for the plaintiffs to maintain the suit against the defendant.

As to the hundi the defendant denied that the hundi, if any, given by Bunsidhar to the plaintiff bank had any connection with the loan transactions. He therefore submitted that this suit against him was misconceived, no cause of action was disclosed against him and prayed that it should be dismissed with costs.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after stating the facts leading up to the suit against Bunsidhar in which a decree was obtained against him, on the assurance of the 1st defendant, that Bunsidhar was not his agent in the loan transactions, said:—Accordingly the suit was proceeded against Bunsidhar and a decree was obtained on the 9th January, 1914. Bunsidhar then absconded and on the petition of the Standard Bank was adjudicated insolvent when the few books and papers which he had left behind were taken possession of by the Official Assignee, inspection thereof revealed the fact that Bunsidhar had been acting as the agent of Bidrichand in the matter of the abovementioned loans from the Standard Bank. At the end of February the broker Hemchand Sarupchand became insolvent and the bank obtained inspection of his books from the Official Assignee and that inspection made it still more clear that the purchase of shares in the Indian Specie Bank had been effected through him under the instructions of Bidrichand and that Bunsidhar had been acting as the agent of Bidrichand. Accordingly this suit was filed against Bidrichand in December, 1914, praying that he might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,57,000 odd with further interest and that he might be ordered to indemnify the plaintiffs against the liabilities they had incurred as contributories in respect of the Indian Specie Bank shares.

The written statement filed by Bidrichand can only be described as dishonest and he has not at the present hearing ventured into the witness-box to support it. I must take it therefore as amply proved that Bunsidhar was acting as his agent in March and April to speculate in Indian Specie Bank shares by buying large quantities of them and obtaining loans for the greater part of the purchase moneys from the Standard Bank. It is suggested in the written statement that Bunsidhar acted as defendants' "pucca adatya" but the correspondence show that Bunsidhar did not advance money, did not purchase shares himself in the ordinary way in which a "pucca adatya" acts as a principal in carrying out the orders from his constituents and in any event I should not be disposed to extend the incidents of the relationship of a "pucca adatya" with his constituents in a business of this nature. Therefore the defendant is clearly liable to the plaintiff in the first instance to pay a balance of what is due on the loan account between Bunsidhar and the plaintiffs and the only question left is one of law whether the plaintiffs having sued Bunsidhar to judgment can now proceed to obtain a similar decree against Bidrichand.

A POINT OF LAW.

It will appear that under the English law the plaintiffs having obtained a decree against Bunsidhar is barred from suing Bidrichand.

But I am not concerned with the English law on the point. I have only to consider the Indian Contract Act, section 233:—

"In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal or both of them liable."

Clearly in this case Bunsidhar acting in his own name is the person liable; but since the plaintiffs became aware of the possibility of his only acting as agent for an undisclosed principal it was open to them to take steps to ascertain whether there was such principal and if they ascertained that there was a principal behind Bunsidhar, then they could sue both Bunsidhar and the principal not only in the alternative but jointly and severally and if this is the correct view of the section then it follows that a decree against the agent does not bar them from obtaining a decree against the principal in another suit.

AGENT'S LIABILITY.

But then supposing that this is wrong and that the fact that the bank sued Bunsidhar to judgment effected an election which barred their remedy against the principal although as a matter of fact they forbore to sue the principal because they had at that time no means of ascertaining whether or not he was the principal still the facts in this case are only different from the case which might arise when the party dealing with the agent had no suspicion and made no inquiries, and was not put on inquiry as to whether there was a principal and only discovered after he had filed a suit against the agent and got a decree that there was a principal; because in this case there is no doubt there is fraud on the part of the principal, when he was asked by the plaintiffs whether he was the actual party who was dealing with these shares and obtained loans through Bunsidhar from the bank, denied all knowledge whatever of the transactions. In my opinion it cannot be that a party dealing with an agent for an undisclosed principal without knowing that he was only the agent can be deprived of his right of election by the fraud of the principal and therefore the plaintiffs must be put back into the same position as they would have been in December, 1914, if the defendant had not committed the fraud. There is no doubt that assuming that Bidrichand had admitted what no doubt was the case that he was the principal in these transactions then the bank would have sued both Bunsidhar and Bidrichand or at any rate they would have been in the position of making an election. The defendant now cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own fraud and maintain that the bank made their election in December and decided to sue the agent to judgment giving up their remedy against the principal.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,57,665-13-7 with interest at 7 per cent. from the 24th September, 1914, till judgment and for Rs. 1,72,200 with interest at 6 per cent. from 15th September, 1915, (for liability already incurred in respect of unpaid calls on the shares). For indemnity against the liability which may have to be incurred by the plaintiffs in respect of 161 shares in the Indian Specie Bank and for costs in the suit.

Mr. Strangman, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai, instructed by Mr. Engineer of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, appeared for the defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

662-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Jamsedji Cowasji Mowdawala, v. D C Oomrigar and Co, Kesrichand Bhanabhai and Co, Purnanand & Co. On 17th February 1915, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended with protection for 12 months.

121-14.—Nowroji Merwanji Dubash, v. P. Nasserwanji and Co, Sorabji Bomanji Munshi, Ardeshir H D & Co, Chunilal Bhowanidas Bhootwala, Sorabji Muncherji Poonjana Doctor, In person. On 8th January 1915, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended with protection for 12 months.

622-15.—Hariba Avdaji Shinde, v. Selaji Jethaji Cr No. 1, In person.

55-15.—Daphtary F and D, Bhugwandas Harjiwandas Bania and Nowroji Cursetji Naigamwala, v. Jamnadas Morarji Cr No. 46, Purnanand & Co.

For hearing of Notice under Section 104.

557 and 567-14.—Unwalla P and P. Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim, v. The Official Assignee, Patell and Ez.

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the Kirole widows' case I gather from the articles in your widely-read paper under the heading of "Priestly Methods in Salsette" that the priests' side of the question is that the widow's late brother-in-law owed Rs. 200 to the Sacristan of the Trindade Church, the Sacristan having stood surety for him for the money borrowed from a Christian moneylender, and that as the Sacristan owed that sum to the Church of Trindade, the widow should pay the same to the Sacristan's heir or heirs that the sum paid by her may, in due course find its way to the coffers of the Church. It is not made clear yet why the money is not recoverable by law and why the Church should not compel the heir or heirs of the sacristan or of those of Gregory Pereira, the moneylender to pay the amounts. On this point no light has been thrown. The money, if due, could, and should, be recovered by a law suit. Our courts are competent to decide this matter. I think the Very Rev. Vara who is paid by the Government Rs. 100 a month for being an intermediatary between the British subjects and the foreign ecclesiastic should have been the first to set his face against the proceedings and have pointed out that it was for the law courts of the land to decide the question, instead of which he constitutes himself the tribunal and the judge for the disposal of the case.

The parties responsible to the Church are the heirs of the Sacristan to whom the money was entrusted, and, failing them, the heirs of the moneylender, who appropriated the amount lodged with him and which he knew belonged to the Church of Trindade. But, while the widow is punished by the ecclesiastical authorities for the alleged debt of her brother-in-law, a debt which cannot be proved, it is strange that the heirs of the surety and the heirs of the moneylender are not held answerable. Your sympathy for the widow in her distress is indeed commendable, but allow me to inform you that the priests will not be baulked. They will not leave the widow at ease until their demand, just or unjust, is met; if she does not comply with their requisition and dies before she satisfies the demand, the alleged obligation will be enforced on her heir or heirs, and their heir or heirs till the third or fourth generation. They will not rest content until the amount has been secured, unless the Bishop passes an order declaring that she is not responsible for the amount and that the relief prayed for by her should be granted. I have not yet known any case where priests have acknowledged their mistakes and done justice and reparation to the aggrieved. I mean in pecuniary matters specially. my personal opinion is that, unless the present foreign ecclesiastical regime is displaced, no improvement can be effected. And as regards the demand made on the widow. I would advise her to pay the amount, if she wishes to have the sacraments of the church and a Christian burial.—Yours, etc.

"EXPERIENCE."

Feb. 29, 1916.

MORE DACOITIES REPORTED FROM BENGAL.

DEPREDATIONS BY ARMED GANGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed recently in the residence of a Bengali money-lender named Bankim Chunder Roy of Karabola village in Khulna district. The gang was composed of about 50 men who were armed with guns and spears. They carried torches and had their faces painted black to avoid detection. They assaulted the inmates, dug up the floor and escaped with Rs. 8,000 in cash and jewellery.

Two other dacoities are reported to have been committed also recently in Matajole village in Darjeeling district. In the first case a cart conveying a number of traders was attacked by a gang of hillmen, who were armed with guns and other weapons. The occupants offered some resistance, whereupon one of them was shot dead. The dacoits overpowered the traders and decamped with cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000. In the second case a house of a money-lender named Chunder Dass was raided by a large gang of hillmen who overpowered the inmates and took away property valued at Rs. 2,000.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY AN EDITOR.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the matter in which Mr. Meherji bhoy P. Madon, editor, printer and publisher of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi," was, at the instance of Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, a solicitor, called upon to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for Mr. Dadachanji, and Mr. D. M Madon for Mr. M. P. Madon.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against Mr. M. P. Madon.

LAWLESSNESS IN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ASSAULT WITH A PEN-KNIFE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Deputy Inspector Histed charged an Armenian, Albert Stevens, with causing hurt to one Haji Ali Zunker, a Mahomedan by religion and a German subject.

Both the complainant and the accused are prisoners of war and have been confined in the House of Correction. The accused who is a Turkish subject, it is stated, was speaking very insultingly about Germans and Turks in the course of a conversation with his friend Antone Thomas in the latter's cell on Sunday last. On this the complainant, who is a German subject, asked the accused not to use such insulting and foul language about the Germans, and that if he wanted to fight he should come out and finish the matter. Thereupon the complainant was stabbed by the accused with a pen-knife on the shoulder twice. At this time other prisoners of war interfered and the accused was disarmed; the jailor Mr. Bug had the accused arrested.

It was alleged for the defence that while the accused was joking with his friend and using some unparliamentary language the complainant came up and began assaulting him and asked him to fight out the matter. The complainant caught the accused's throat, an Arab held his hair and another man named Salelia also caught him. Thereupon the accused in pure self-defence struck the complainant with a knife which he found on the steps of his cell.

The Court in sentencing the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment observed that this sort of lawlessness could not be allowed in a place of confinement where prisoners of war are kept. The Court had also taken the fact of the complainant's challenging the accused to fight into consideration while passing sentence.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon the case again came for hearing in which Miss Gulbai R. Wadia and her brother Khursetji charged P. D. Lam and Zarin Gazin with trespass, insult, assault and mischief.

Messrs. P. M. Kanga and K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused.

Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj produced the book of complaints received in regard to non-cognisable offences in which Gulbai's complaint had been recorded. She showed no marks of injury but made a complaint of assault and mischief against the two accused and a servant boy. Mr. Nariman accompanied the complainant and the latter had brought in a basket of broken pieces of china and earthenware.

Deputy Inspector Berbrook deposed that on the evening in question along with the first accused Lam he went for a motor drive and when he returned to the latter's bungalow both the complainants were standing in the passage. Lam asked them to move and said something about an apology. They then said something in Gujarati. Witness left the bungalow at 10 p.m. he was at the Chowkie when the complainant came there, and Lam was with him the whole time he was there.

In reply to Mr. Kanga, witness said that he was very intimate with Lam, and that he was on leave on the night in question. He did not remember having told Mr. Nariman that the incident, if at all it had occurred, must have occurred after he had left at 8 or 8-15 p.m.

Mrs. Pirojbai Nusserwanji Wadia, the first accused's mother-in-law, deposed that the mother of the complainant was a daughter of her maternal uncle and was on very intimate terms with her. She severed all connection with the complainant as their mother had to leave their house on account of their conduct. The complainants gave a letter of apology withdrawing all the allegations they had made against Lam. Gulbai had never made any complaint to her against Lam. On the 12th December Bedbrook returned after a drive with Lam at about 9 p.m. and dined with Lam at the witness' place. Bedbrook left at 10 p.m.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Nasardin Gasurdin with possessing two grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was taken by surprise on Monday morning at Kambharwada by Mr. McCarthy and his men. He pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged one Mahomed Abdul Rahiman with selling one grain of cocaine and possessing another. The accused was arrested in Sukkagi Street on Monday night, when the drug was found on him.

The accused was sentenced to six week's imprisonment for selling and two week's for possessing cocaine.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Aon Atim, a Chinaman was charged by Excise Inspector K. M. Veriawa, with possessing six tolas of opium without a license. The accused was arrested at Mazagon at 7.30 p.m. on Monday and the opium was found in his possession. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

A HOSPITAL BARGE.

TO BE MAINTAINED BY MADRAS WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

It is in contemplation to equip and maintain a Hospital Barge by the Madras War Fund for work in Mesopotamia in connection with the hospitalship Madras. The barge will be fitted with everything necessary for rendering efficient temporary aid.

After a spell of several cold days Simla is now experiencing very pleasant weather and the summer appears to be gradually setting in. The station is beginning to fill up now.

VILLAGERS REWARDED BY GOVERNMENT.

FOR COURAGEOUSLY REPELLING ATTACK OF DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 29.

A Press communiqué says:—

On the night of 19-20th September a band of six Afridis armed with knives and revolvers made an attack on the house of a wealthy Hindu sahukar in the village of Ranjha in Jhelum district. The dacoits climbed on to the roof of the house where two of them remained while the other four descended and broke into and began to loot the house of the sahukar and his brothers. Meanwhile an alarm had been raised and a struggle was proceeding on the roof, when the villagers collected and the dacoits finding that their stock of ammunition was exhausted or that their revolvers would not work tried to effect their retreat. The villagers, however, made a plucky and sustained attack upon them, with the result that one dacoit was knocked down and received injuries from which he died, while a second was captured; two others of the gang were subsequently arrested and three have been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Rewards of cash and land have been granted to particularly deserving individuals and in recognition of the courageous conduct of the villagers as a whole the Government of India on the recommendation of the Punjab Government have been pleased to remit 'rabi' instalment of the land revenue of the village amounting to Rs. 767.

MURDERING A WIFE.

ACCUSED GETS THREE YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

At the High Court sessions to-day the Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case in which a respectably connected person Gokul Chunder Mullick was charged with murdering his wife by pouring kerosine oil on her and then setting fire to her clothes. The jury found him not guilty of murder and culpable homicide but found him guilty of grievous hurt. His Lordship in passing sentence observed that a wife should not be treated by her husband in the way in which accused had treated his wife without very serious consequences following upon it. The accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

WAGES AFTER THE WAR.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S FORECAST OF LABOUR TROUBLES.

Lord Rothschild, speaking at the annual meeting of the Aylesbury Unionist Association, declared that one of the thorny problems after the war would be that of labour. They now found a very large proportion of the labour of this country, skilled labour, earning from 35s. to 45s. a week, suddenly launched into various kinds of work which was bringing them in anything from £5 to £15 a week. A very large proportion of these men would find it very hard to go back to their old wage when the war was over.

That was a danger which he thought was very real, and one which not only the Government, but all political associations throughout the country, ought to take into consideration. because if they were not prepared with a remedy the moment the war was over they would find not a strike, nor a series of strikes on trade union lines, but a series of strikes of individuals against the lowering of their particular wages. It is notorious that the unrestrained and undisciplined strikes of individuals were much more difficult to deal with than those of organised labour. He knew it had been stated that the most serious question at the conclusion of the war would be providing for the wounded and disabled, or those men who were coming back and had no work to go to directly, but he thought that would be mere child's play to the question of finding means to combat the discontent produced by the sudden—and necessarily sudden—reduction in the wages of a large section of the men who had remained at home owing to the cessation of all production of war materials and munitions.

MR. GANDHI ON VACCINATION.

POLICY OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Feb. 29.

Last evening Mr. Gandhi gave a short address on vaccination at Holmstead Hall. He spoke mildly but said vaccination was against his Hindu religious convictions and that there should be no compulsion at least for those having conscientious scruples against it. Regarding the benefits of vaccination he was not convinced. He recommended passive resistence on the part of those having religious objection and said that the public should support those who were prepared for going to jail. After the lecture Mr. Gandhi attended an "At Home" given in his honour by Mr. Gopaldas, Pleader.

This morning he left for Karachi.

Another alleged Jhang dacoity leader, Bahawal, was arrested on Monday night in Maghiana by Khan Muzaffar Khan, E.A.C., Abdulquayum Khan, Inspector and Ghulam Mohamed, head constable. A Government reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for this arrest.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy for constipation*.

D. 19

"RAILWAY GRIEVANCES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the old grievances in the Railway Administration is carrying pilgrims in wagons and charging full third class ordinary fares; and a new one has arisen in re. frontage fare which is charged for the Pandharpur Bhima River Bridge which the B. L. Railway has constructed. In connexion with both these matters I entered into a correspondence with the Railway Board which I request you to publish for the information of the public. A letter which I addressed to the President of the Railway Board on the 31st ultimo runs thus:—

"Sir,—I must thank you for your reply No. 1898 T., dated 10th of December, 1915. I am glad to note that the Board admits the desirability of eliminating the use of wagons for carrying pilgrims and of increasing the present stock of carriages. But what Indians complain of is that if full fares are to be charged ordinary carriages ought to be provided, or at least the fare ought to be reduced by half. If wagons were employed. The justice of this claim is patent enough and I would request you to see that until sufficient number of carriages are kept in stock, at least fares are reduced.

"II.—To turn to a fresh grievance, I beg to refer to the Pandharpur Bhima River Bridge of the B. L. Railway. From the 16th of July, 1915, the Railway Company has been charging As. 2 per ticket extra as "frontage charge." Taking into consideration the heavy passenger traffic on the line, it may fairly be presumed that the Railway Company must have by this time realized at least Rs. 75,000. I have a very great doubt whether it is legal to levy such a frontage charge.

"III.—Every Railway company has to construct bridges to cross rivers; but I don't think any other Railway company has ever levied such a frontage charge and put additional burden on poor third class passengers. This frontage charge would seem to be specially unjust, regard being had to the fact that this bridge has come to be constructed not for the use of Pandharpur pilgrims alone, but with a view to Miraj Extension which the Company has already undertaken! With regard to this complaint I leave out of account six pies per foot-passenger which the Company receives.

"IV.—The new Pandharpur station is 32 miles from Barsi Road; but goods carried over this section are charged rates for 38 miles.

"It is difficult to see why merchants should be made to pay this excess mileage charge.

"V.—Sir, I am simply voicing forth the sentiments of the thousands of the dumb and illiterate in India in addressing this complaint to you. I could as well have procured a number of signatures. But it has been my bitter experience to find that no number of signatures can avail anything unless Railway companies themselves mind to do something beneficial to the public.

"The injustice done to Indians in both the respects mentioned above, calls for an immediate redress and I hope and earnestly pray that you will be kind enough to remove the grievances complained of."

REPLY.

"Railway Department, No. 303 T.,
Simla, dated 21st of February, 1916.

Sir,—With reference to paragraphs 2—4 of your letter No. 8, dated the 31st January, 1916, on this subject of the levy by the Bara Light Railway of a frontage charge on traffic passing over the Bhima Bridge, I am directed to state that this extra charge has been allowed on account of the heavy cost of the bridge and the action of the Railway Company has the sanction of the Government of India."

"Railway Department, No. 304 T.,
Simla, 21st of February, 1916.

Sir,—With reference to paragraph 1 of your letter No. 8, regarding a reduction in 3rd class fares in cases in which goods wagons are used for the carriage of pilgrims, I am directed to state that the proposal cannot be adopted for the reason that as pilgrim trains often consist of both carriages and wagons, it would be impossible to sort the passengers out according to the tickets they held and it would frequently happen that in the rush that ensues at a station when a train arrives, the 3rd class ticket-holder would find himself in a wagon, and the wagon ticket-holder in a 3rd class carriage, thus creating difficulties with ticket examiners and collectors.

"2. Paragraphs 2—4 of your letter under reply are separately under consideration."

This is the way in which two of the standing Railway grievances have been dealt with by the Railway Board, on whose behalf Mr. Stowell, Assistant Secretary, has given me the replies. Mr. Stowell says that pilgrim trains often consist of both carriages and wagons and speaks about the rush of passengers.

But what I can say is that any arrangement is impossible to be made by Railway companies if they only have a mind to do it; and it is difficult to see why at least when the trains wholly consist of wagons, no reduced fare tickets may be sold!!

The excuse put forward by the Railway Board would appear to be merely a lame excuse.

Leaving your readers to judge how far the Railway Board has met the several arguments embodied in my letter, and to the discretion of Railway Associations, public political bodies and members of Legislative Councils to take any further action which the exigencies of the case may require, I conclude.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. JAWADEKER.

Amalner, Khandesh, Feb. 29, 1916.

WATER SCARCITY IN RANGOON.

BURST OF THE MAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 29.

The water main at Tamway burst on Sunday morning and the town was without water the whole of Sunday and Monday causing great inconvenience to the public especially to middle and poorer classes. As the pipe at the point of bursting is over twelve feet and below the ground and the soil is of very treacherous nature, so, says an official statement issued on Monday by the Chief Engineer to the Municipality. A very large excavation had to be made which took all the time up to Monday afternoon when a crack extending to about seven feet at the bottom of the pipe was discovered. Repairs are being expeditiously carried out. The failure of water supply at this time when there is a small-pox epidemic, makes matters serious and Kokaine Lake water is now being used for domestic purposes until the usual supply from Hlawga waterworks is available.

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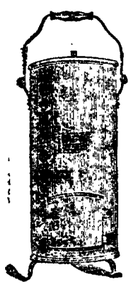

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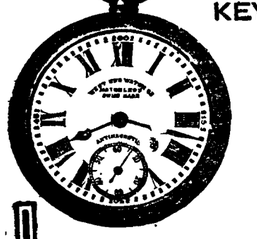

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RUSSIANS' TERRIBLE BAYONET WORK.

ATTACK BEHIND ROLLING SHIELDS.

The fierceness of the fighting the terrible losses, and the devices employed for attack and defence are vividly described in a mail account sent by the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Petrograd of General Ivanoff's recent great attack in Bukovina and Galicia. The correspondent, who obtained his details from wounded officers and others back from the front, writes:—

One of my authorities, who went through the battles of the Bzura last winter, declares that the present fighting far exceeds these for desperate ferocity and the percentage of losses which both sides bear without flinching.

First of importance is the fighting east of Tchernovitz, success in which would roll up the whole Austro-German line. The Austrians here have been entirely beaten by a superior artillery and only a reckless waste of infantry has saved them from a *débacle*. The enemy were not surprised The Austrians had been concentrating infantry reserve around Kolomea, apparently suspecting that Ivanoff's concentration in Bessarabia would be used for a break through in Galicia instead of the advertised march through Roumania.

The Austrian positions at Toporoutz and Ravanze were totally destroyed by the bombardment. The Austrians tried and in part succeeded in saving the situation by concentrated machine-gun fire. The charges of our troops in close formation against hundreds of machine-guns is one of the greatest feats of the war. The captured trenches, being entirely destroyed and full of earth and corpses, were extraordinaryily hard to hold. The Austrians, spreading their infantry without shrinking, sent wave after wave of men into the lost earthworks, with the result of prolonged bayonet combats, some of which ended only after few on either side were left alive.

THE SNOW FILLED WITH DEAD.

The Ravanaze attacks produced many dramatic incidents. The Russians, sheltering behind their rolling shields, advanced on the first Austrian trench. Before the trench, as was expected, was a mine. Volunteers offered to rush over the mine so that it might be exploded, ensuring safety for the men to follow. The Russian shields stuck in the deep snow. Austrian bombers, seeing their chance, rushed out. As they crossed their own minefield an explosion killed all, and one of their bombs guided by a freak, fell and exploded behind the attackers' shield. More Austrians, again with bombs, advanced, and a hand-to-hand fight followed.

East of Toropoutz was some of the bloodiest fighting on record. Attacks were made in thick masses, and the Austrians, counter-attacking in equally thick masses in the hope of taking the battered trenches, were cut to bits. Over a large area snow-covered bodies lay touching. After two days' unbroken fighting the Austrians were too exhausted to bury their dead. They made holes in the snow, laid the bodies in the holes, and covered them again with snow. Next day hand-to-hand fighting raged over the same area. The bodies were kicked and pushed out of the snow, and mixed with them lay the newly killed. This made such a deep impression on both sides that a truce was arranged and the dead were decently interred.

GAS AND THE SHIELDS.

The assaults on Pflanzer Baltin's left on the Strypa are being carried on with equal vigour. These are the strongest enemy positions on the southern front, and during the present attacks parts are unapproachable owing to numerous lakelets streams, which are only partly frozen over. One of the enemy's defensive devices is the blowing of poisonous gas out of the mouth of a tunnel dug through a hill. Only such of our men as were collecting behind the rolling shields could stand the gas. They did this by bending close to the shields and letting the gas drift overhead. Austrian bombers advanced on the shields. All were killed. The enemy brought field artillery to within 300 yards and fired shell direct into the shields. The exposed Austrian artillerymen were shot down, and a respite was gained. Russian supports came up, and with the exception of a short section all of the two Austrian trenches were taken.

The enemy refused to give way. They poured infantrymen without cartridges into their lost trenches. Our men had expended all their ammunition on the Austrian gunners. The result was a trench fight with bayonet which lasted half an hour. Hundreds of men on both sides were bayonetted and the survivors fought standing on their bodies. Russian supports with cartridges first arrived, and picked off the struggling enemy. The trench remained in the Russians' hands. At one point the Austrians lost by the bayonet 1,100 men killed and several hundred wounded, mostly badly.

At present the Butchatch Bridgehead is still held by the enemy, the redoubt in front being defended by a Prussian Hanover regiment, but the field fortifications just to the north of it have been battered to bits, and a hard frost, making the country passable, would give them into our hands.

The Austrians in physical fighting are doing better than the Germans, most of whom are elderly Landsturm men or indifferently trained men from the replacement reserve who have had no peace training.

TWO SURPRISES.

Attacks which have so far been feints have been made on the Archduke Josef Ferdinand's positions on the Styr front. The Austrians here were surprised and nearly lost their Archducal commander. Our men crossed snow covered marsh country made passable by an increase in the frost. Austrian outposts were overpowered, and a dash was made into a thinty manned advance trench, behind which was seen a group of staff officers riding along the front of a second trench. From prisoners it was later learned that this was the Archduke and his staff. They galloped away, leaving a dead orderly.

The enemy tried a counter surprise at our men's expense. They dug with a snow plough a five feet wide path through snow three feet high and sent sharpshooters to creep round our right. From the level the sharpshooters were invisible. An aviator saw them by chance and signalled. A Russian shell blew the snow plough to bits and showed the Austrians that their ruse was discovered.

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,

BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)

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FATHER VAUGHAN ON "KILLING GERMANS."

Father Bernard Vaughan, when speaking in mail week, on behalf of a fund for providing concerts at the front, said: "Let us consider the music our men have to face... the most highly organised war machine that ever was made in Germany. If Prussianised Germany would play the game according to the rules laid down by international law, I think they would command our admiration as well as our respect; but they have failed to play the game. I want you to bring home to yourselves what you are up against, because our business is to keep on killing Germans. Somebody has to be killed, and do you think we ought to be killed in view of the motive we have gone forth to fight for? Therefore we have to kill a sufficient number of that tremendous army, so as to entitle us to dictate terms of a peace that shall be rooted in a victory to be shouted from Petrograd to Rome, from Paris to this mammoth metropolis."

THE ADMISSION TO STONEHENGE.

The new proprietor of Stonehenge, who not long since purchased that wonderful property at what seemed to most people to be a surprisingly cheap rate, has taken a step which should make him popular with the many thousands of men who are billeted on and around Salisbury Plain. Men in khaki are to be admitted within the wire fence which encloses the famous stone circle at a charge of threepence, instead of the shilling which is paid by the civilian visitor. It is probable enough that if this reduced charge were made all round the income derived from admissions would be as large as it is at present, for a quite satisfactory sight of Stonehenge can be obtained without going through the fence at all, and, in fact, most visitors content themselves with such a sight of the ancient monument as they can get for nothing.

BEHIND THE TRENCHES.

A WELL-KNOWN MINISTER'S STAY IN FRANCE.

The Rev. Sydney Berry, M.A., of Carr's Lane, Birmingham, successor to Rev. Dr. Jowett, has returned home after three months' service with the Y.M.C.A. in France. To a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" he confessed that his experiences had proved a liberal education and had given him an unforgettable impression of the spirit of the British Tommy at the Front.

"People at home do not appreciate," said Mr. Berry, "what the life of the soldier is like up at the firing line. He spends four days in the trench and four out, when he is bilieted in barns. These are usually about four miles back, and are naturally of a rough and ready description. He sleeps usually on the hay or straw in a barn loft and has few facilities for writing or for passing his leisure time. He may 'grouse' occasionally, but his spirit is remarkable. A number of men were returning to the trenches the other night when one of them stepped into a deep hole used for the purpose of draining the water out of the trenches. These holes are usually covered with a grating, but on this occasion it was absent, and the soldier tumbled up to his chin into muddy water. He knew that he would be obliged to remain in his wet clothes all night, but the got out and gaily remarked 'Look, boys, I am Father Neptune!'

"This is the spirit absolutely in which the men meet everything. One of the men was brought into the field ambulance stations suffering from the results of a German aerial torpedo which had disturbed a British dug-out, and everyone except this man was killed. He was hidden amongst the debris three days before he could be found. He could not talk to anyone whilst in this position, for all his pals were dead, and yet when he recovered from the effects of his terrible experiences he did not take credit for what he had been through.

"You meet at the front a large number of social grades and temperaments of all descriptions, but the men seem to possess a spirit which is a remarkable combination of stoicism and cheerfulness."

In answer to a question concerning the soldier's attitude to religion Mr. Berry had much to say that was to the point. He stated, however, at the outset that the soldier's expression of religion defied analysis. "If you ask him at a service what are his preferences with respect to the hymns he will usually choose 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and 'Jesu, Lover of my Soul.' You would not describe either of these hymns as being sentimental, but it is hard to define the religious attitude of the men.' Last Sunday night they crowded into the Y.M.C.A. hut for a voluntary service. The regimental brass band was in attendance and played the accompaniment to the hymns. I commenced my address by saying that I was going home, and was just summing up the impressions of my stay in France. I told them that I had not seen any signs of a religious revival, and that the English reserve which we all appreciated was still there. 'If you talked about the religious spirit,' I said, 'you had to judge it by its deeds.' The men broke out into applause, and were obviously moved. They have a tremendous consciousness, though they do not claim virtue for themselves as individuals, of the sacrifices the Army is making.

Mr. Berry helped to open one of the first Y.M.C.A. huts behind the firing line. This measured 100ft. by 30ft., and when the boys returning from the trenches first saw it Mr. Berry says that the joy on their faces was something to witness. They were delighted that the Y.M.C.A. had got up so far, for they have accepted it as the best bit of Christian service to be found anywhere. "'The Y.M.C.A. hut is just what we want,' is a frequent remark one hears from the men," added Mr. Berry.

On Sunday the 30th the Rev. S. M. Berry, M.A., continues his ministry at Carr's-lane, Birmingham, having received three months' leave of absence from the Church for work with the Y.M.C.A. in France.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

THE WAR BRIDE.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF HER TROUSSEAU.

A great many war-brides have recognised the unusual circumstances of their wedding, and have, some of them, even gone so far as to take up posts as though they had never been married, writes M. A. in the "Manchester Guardian." Others, on the contrary, have been determined not to forego one jot of the preparations which are supposed to constitute a wedding. A great many brides feel, of course, that a trousseau comes their way but once in a lifetime, and that it is better to make the most of it and spend the lump sum set apart for the purpose. It is, nevertheless, possible either to save or to spend that lump sum to much greater advantage than by following the usual course where things are no longer usual at all.

WITH AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

One of the greatest expenses in a trousseau has been cut down by at least half—namely, evening dresses. Afternoon dresses, again, are of no use where everyone is attending working parties and social functions have disappeared. The expensive blouse has yielded to the plain shirt, and the extravagant hat is a thing of the past. The things which are now most to the front are the useful articles of dress—coats, boots, suits, furs,—and whether she spends or saves her money the war-bride would do well to concentrate on these. It is of no use to have a trousseau of clothes which will be out of date before there is opportunity to wear them. On the other hand, the hard, useful things, if good, are expensive, and it is pleasant to be able to have them all at once instead of having to accumulate by degrees such things as furs or motor-coats.

It is something of an event to buy a good fur coat, and a wedding is the time when it feels most justifiable. It should be bought, however, with a view to many eventualities. If it is a good fur and well cut it can be adapted to the changing designs and fashions. For all-round wear a natural musquash is as good as anything, only it should be of the darkest possible colour, so that the joins do not show. It should, moreover, have a large skunk collar and deep cuffs. This addition serves to take off any lingering vestige of yellowness in the musquash, and the result is a very becoming, hard-wearing coat, which can be worn as well in the motor as at the theatre.

THE "GOING-AWAY" SUIT.

The going-away suit can allow of a little relaxation from sheer utility. If the fur coat is there, it is a good plan for the going-away suit to be of a fairly light colour, as it then comes in very usefully in the early spring. Pale blue or white of fairly thick material—duvteen is charming,—of, if it suits the wearer, almost any shade of light tan, or similar neutral shades, is eminently becoming.

The opportunity might also be seized to buy at least one really good hat—a better hat than is always possible,—and it had better be wearable with the going-away suit. Greenish golden-brown velvet goes very well with tan or blue and suites a fresh complexion well.

With regard to lesser purchases, the war-bride might well concentrate on getting a good supply of boots. Here, fortunately, fashions do not change quite so preposterously as in the case of clothes. The various trench boots have been the cause of many kinds of sensible boots for women, which yet are very smart-looking. They are also expensive. It is a good plan to buy very high, strong walking boots, and some good walking shoes suited for town and also some for the country. Here various kinds of thick suede shoes are very comfortable. Two or three dressing-gowns will be found of great use, particularly if one be made, say, of flowered silk crepe or of washing satin, and trimmed with swansdown, so that it can be used at need as a sort of neglige. Little details, such as really nice bedroom slippers, should not be neglected. The old quilted Jemimas are both quaint and warm, and their tops can also be trimmed with swansdown.

THE POSTPONED HOUSEHOLD.

All these things are usable at any time, and in having them the war-bride may feel that she is having her fling. The great thing is, however, to adapt oneself to circumstances, to act with the sense that at present nothing is stable, nothing is permanent. This applies in equal measure to the war-bride's house, which is often better if non-existent. In most cases the wedding is hurried, the bridegroom moving about. There is no time to consider things, no time to buy just what one wants. There is, moreover, a desolateness about a house installation in which one is left behind only to wait and be anxious. The war-bride who does not begin with a full house installation does not miss it, and whatever happens afterwards, there is not the uprooting of an institution, and there may be all the happiness of setting up house without the shadow of the war.

COLOURED TABLE CLOTHS.

We are so much accustomed here either to the white tablecloth or to no tablecloth at all that foreign methods of table-decking seen ruled out. It has taken a war to bring about change, and to show the effect of a little colour on the table. But change there is, and in good many houses faintly tinted tablecloths are being used, especially for breakfast and lunch. These cloths are of French manufacture, and are prettiest in pale pink or blue, and in yellow. Usually they are combined with white, and they show patterns of flowers, or sometimes only of checks. In many cases the coloured tablecloth is, if not prettier, at least as pretty as the white cloth. At any rate it is more informal.

Thus it is rather pleasant to come down to breakfast and—particularly in a dark dining-room with dark furniture—to note the warmth of the pleasant maize-coloured cloth. Butter, honey, bread, toast and marmalade all tone in with it and add to its cheerful aspect. At lunch again, perhaps, the fringed pale-blue cloth tones with the plates and dishes. At present the colours are so delicate that at a distance their tone is scarcely deeper than white. They have, however, a marked effect upon their surroundings, just as an inconspicuous wallpaper can change the values in a room.

The idea of colour can be carried far. Thus the table napkins can match the cloth, and also have fringes, and, still further, the cloth can pick up the breakfast service, or the breakfast service the cloth. A very charming colour-scheme was effected by means of a yellow cloth and plain warm yellow breakfast cups. These were not the marked yellow of the Ipswich china, but a sort of butter yellow, which cried out for coffee and brown sugar. Another very pretty breakfast arrangement was a faint blue cloth together with the lavender Wedgwood china. Anything more appetising could hardly be contrived. In cases where the breakfast set is already in being, it is not a bad plan to use the coloured cloth with china to match for breakfast in bed. The smaller cloths are obtained fairly easily now-a-days.

A NEW WALKING SUIT.

Of beech brown serge de soie with a braided pocket and dull metal buttons.

CELERY DISHES.

SOME SIMPLE RECIPES.

CELERY SOUP.

Wash two large heads of celery, cut off the green part and cook in boiling salted water until tender. In another saucepan put 1 quart of milk and a small onion cut up. When it boils stir in 1oz. flour (previously made into a paste with a little cold milk), and simmer for 10 minutes. When the celery is cooked add it (and the water) to the milk. Add 1oz. of butter, season with pepper and salt, and rub all through a sieve. Return to the saucepan, and when quite hot stir in 2 tablespoonfuls of cream and serve at once.

The cream, though a great improvement, is not absolutely necessary.

CELERY A L'ITALIENNE.

Well cleanse 2 heads of celery and boil them well for 10 minutes. Drain carefully, then stew gently till tender in ½ pint of milk, 1oz. of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. When cooked, allow to cool, and stir in an egg (well beaten), put into a buttered fireproof dish, sprinkle a thick layer of breadcrumbs over, put small pieces of butter on the top, and bake in the oven until brown.

CELERY CHEESE.

Wash 2 or 3 heads of celery and boil in well-salted water. When tender drain, and put a layer in the bottom, of a buttered fireproof dish. Cover with white sauce and grated cheese, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Repeat the layers of celery and white sauce till the dish is full, letting the sauce come last. Then sprinkle over a layer of grated Parmesan cheese, put little pieces of butter on top, and bake in the oven until a nice brown.

RAGOUT OF CELERY.

Well wash 2 heads of celery and boil in water for 30 minutes. Take out and put immediately in cold water for a few minutes. Then strain, and stew in good gravy, to which has been added salt, pepper, and a little mushroom ketchup.

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE ELEGANCE OF PETTICOATS.

Nothing for long, will affect the Parisiennes' taste for pretty thing, writes a Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." We see this love for the beautiful asserting itself on all occasions, even in the most unlooked-for ways in the coquettish draping of their long mourning veils, in the faint tinge of colour on their cheeks when their hair is ruddy auburn, and in their wonderful pallor when the close black waves are seen beneath the white brim of the hat. Both effects are artificial, but so cleverly made than even experts are baffled—at least, the elderly ones are—the younger women knowing the merits of pink powder in one instance and cream in the other. To-day go a step further, and without the smallest reason slightly lift their skirts as they cross the road, mount the stairs of the Merro, or pass a cafe. Dresses are worn short enough to prevent the top of boots coming in contact with mud, but if their is a pretty petticoat beneath the ample folds of cloth or velvet, who shall blame the dainty movement of the pretty woman who remembers that she is wearing one of the exquisite arrangements of silk ribbon and muslin that she has been deprived of, by the inexorable decrees of fashion, for the last few years?

Fashion is a series of contrasts, as everybody realises who follows her whims from one season to another. Large hats have been replaced by small ones; patent leather shoes by high-laced boots; tight skirts that envelop the ankles by umbrella effects six yards wide; pockets once disdained are now seen on both jackets and skirts; open bodices for those with collars reaching the ears; transparent veils for hieroglyphics in chantilly; and so on throughout the entire list of wearing apparel that plays such a big part in a woman's life. It was also to be foreseen that the petticoat would take its place once again in our wardrobes with the advent of the full skirt. It has even become necessary with the strong westerly winds, that have no respect for persons. Anybody who witnessed the scene on the Boulevards a day or two ago at the corner of the Place de l'Opera, when a smartly made black silk skirt was blown inside out like an umbrella, will acknowledge the advantages of the tardy revival.

THE UNDERSKIRT.

The useful underskirt is made of jersey, that clinging silky material so much in vogue, in any light colouring trimmed with kiltings of mousseline de soie, vandyked or plain. But the petticoat that every elegant woman wears is clinging enough to protect her, but not essentially in the jersey material; in fact strange as it may seem, the revived garment is more often in voile delaine, known in England as voile ninon, reaching as far as the hips, where a small steel is introduced From the hips downward the skirt widens with any number of pleatings or flounces, insertions of ribbon and every fantasy that a woman's ingenuity can create. A favourite trimming is in pleatings of black spotted tulle upon black voile, with insertions of mauve satin ribbon tied in bows in five or six places around the skirt, two and three deep. Another graceful combination is in peach voile and narrow bands of velvet, intersected here and there with flat pleatings of the semi-transparent material from the waist to the hem, widening at the bottom like the skirt it supports.

Of course, there are eccentricities even here, for those who must have something beyond the common acceptation of the pretty and the useful. Among these we find a broad band in silk, embroidered with flowers in the Louis XV. shades of pink and blue, and a mousseline de soie pleating on either side of the band. And another, remarkable with small mandarines and leaves upon a basket-work effect of black velvet in festoons. The prettiest petticoats however, are those made in black lace with chantilly flounces over narrow pink velvet ribbon an inch wide beneath each flounce, showing effectively with each movement of the wearer. How delightfully tempting is also the pink satin petticoat with its five pleated flounces of black lace starting below the hips, the satin attached to the little, low corset-bodice in chantilly over pink, whaleboned beneath the arms with shoulder straps in narrow black velvet to keep the bodice in place!

ADVENT OF THE PETTICOAT.

It is easy to prophesy the coming of the white petticoat, starched and goffered as in the Victorian age, where cambric and Madeira work, muslin embroideries, and little tucks will run alternately upon a wide flounce. And from the white petticoat to the white muslin dress is no great effort of imagination. It is said, although the great dressmaker is doing his utmost to keep the matter a secret, that one of his first creations for the new year will be a replica of a painting by Alfred Stevens, called "The Novel," where we see a young woman, bending over her book, in a white muslin dress flounced to the waist. I have a print of this famous painting before me, and I am sure that there are many among us who will gladly welcome the revival of this fashion if we can wear the dress as gracefully as the girl in the picture. Already I hear of the lengthening of skirts in the coming spring, and of printed muslins in stripes, and bouquets that resemble the modern wallpapers.

Talking of wallpapers, I recall the latest decoration for panelled rooms. There is a striped linen being sold at one of the big establishments in green and white that is having an immense success. As there is a scarcity of upholsterers, the Frenchwomen, with the help of their maids, are inserting this linen in the large white panels, covering the edges with a rather wide gimp. This style of decoration is particularly suitable for walls not hung with pictures.

THE FRENCH BLOUSES.

The high, close-fitting collar for corsages and blouses has never been taken up warmly over here (writes a Paris correspondent), and its vogue is almost over. High behind, discreetly open in front, is the rule for all new corsages, as it has in fact, been to a great extent throughout the past months. Black velvet or ribbon bands across the V shaped *décolleté* or a black band round the bare throat are very distinguished-looking and becoming. Lace and net blouses, black and white, continue to be shown in endless and most charming variety all made with long sleeves, many with dainty beading round the throat or the *décolleté*, and the *sautoir*—yet another Victorian note, and late Victorian in this case—is very much worn. We see beautiful *sautoirs* in jet, amber, or simpler, less expensive beads and stones. They give just the slight touch of brightness or colour permitted in these days. Skirts are being made longer than last year.

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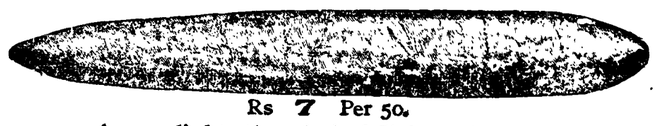

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